S/INF/50

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-NINTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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NEW YORK, 1996

NOTE

The volume *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* is published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council on substantive questions during 1994, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out in parts I and II, under general headings indicating the questions under consideration. In each part, the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1994

In 1994, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Argentina
Brazil
China
Czech Republic
Djibouti
France
New Zealand
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1994

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION CONCERNING RWANDA[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 5 January 1994,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 December 1993 concerning the addition to the list of contributing countries for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[3] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

In a letter dated 6 January 1994,[4] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have taken note of your report of 30 December 1993 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,[5] on the basis of which they have completed the review provided for in paragraph 2 of resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993."

At its 3326th meeting, on 6 January 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/26927)".[5]

Resolution 893 (1994)

of 6 January 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,

Recalling its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 30 December 1993,[5] in the context of the review called for in its resolution 872 (1993), as well as his previous report of 24 September 1993,[6]

Welcoming the conclusion, on 5 November 1993, of an agreement on the status of the Mission and its personnel in Rwanda,

Taking note of the progress described in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 December 1993 in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement,[7]

Welcoming further the valuable contribution made to peace in Rwanda by the Mission,

Noting with concern the incidents of violence in Rwanda and the consequences for Rwanda of the situation in Burundi, and urging all concerned to reaffirm their commitment to peace,

Welcoming also the joint statement made by the parties at Kinihira, Rwanda, on 10 December 1993 concerning the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement and, in particular, the prompt establishment of a broad-based transitional Government,

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1993.

[2] S/1994/10.

[3] S/1994/9.

[4] S/1994/14.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26927.

[6] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26488 and Add.1.

[7] Peace Agreement between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, signed at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 August 1993; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26915.

1. *Reaffirms its approval* of the proposal of the Secretary-General concerning the deployment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda as outlined in his report of 24 September 1993, including the early deployment of the second battalion to the demilitarized zone as indicated in paragraph 30 of his report of 30 December 1993;

2. *Strongly urges* the parties to cooperate fully in furthering the peace process, to comply fully with the Arusha Peace Agreement on which the schedule contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1993 is based, and in particular to establish a broad-based transitional Government at the earliest opportunity in accordance with the Agreement;

3. *Stresses* that continued support for the Mission will depend upon the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

4. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to help promote and enhance dialogue among all the parties concerned;

5. *Commends* the efforts of Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and urges others to provide such assistance;

6. *Commends* in particular the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, its member States and agencies in providing diplomatic, political, humanitarian and other support for the implementation of resolution 872 (1993);

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the size and cost of the Mission to seek economies;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3326th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3337th meeting, on 17 February 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[8]

"The Security Council, which welcomed the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] and the political will demonstrated by the Rwandese parties in implementing it, remains deeply concerned by the delays in establishing the broad-based transitional Government which is one of the key points in the Agreement. The absence of such a Government is an impediment to progress under the Agreement and the functioning of institutions of the State. Furthermore, it is having adverse effects on the humanitarian situation in the country, the deterioration of which is of profound concern to the international community. The speedy installation of a broad-based transitional Government would facilitate the provision of more effective assistance to the populations in need.

"The Council, taking note of the fact that the President of Rwanda has been sworn in as the interim head of State, encourages him, in the context of that responsibility, to continue his efforts for the speedy installation of the other transitional institutions, in conformity with the Arusha Peace Agreement.

"The Council calls on all the parties concerned to overcome their differences and cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in order to advance the process of national reconciliation. It strongly urges the establishment, without delay, of the provisional institutions provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement.

"The Council is also deeply concerned at the deterioration in the security situation, particularly in Kigali. In this connection, it reminds the parties of their obligation to respect the weapon-free zone established in and around the city.

"The Council calls the attention of the parties to the consequences for them of non-compliance with that provision of the Arusha Peace Agreement. It notes that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda will be assured of consistent support only if the parties implement the Agreement fully and rapidly."

At its 3358th meeting, on 5 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/360)".[9]

Resolution 909 (1994)

of 5 April 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, as well as its resolution 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994,

Recalling its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

Recalling also the statement by the President of the Council of 17 February 1994,[8]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 March 1994,[10]

Welcoming the valuable contribution to peace being made in Rwanda by the Mission,

Expressing its deep concern at the delay in the establishment of the broad-based transitional Government and the Transitional National Assembly,

Emphasizing that the Security Council, in its resolution 893 (1994), authorized the deployment of a second battal-

[8] S/PRST/1994/8.

[9] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

[10] Ibid., document S/1994/360.

ion to the demilitarized zone as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 30 December 1993,[5] and that the international community has thus done its part in ensuring that conditions exist for implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement,[7]

Considering that the fact that the transitional institutions have not been established constitutes a major obstacle to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Concerned at the deterioration in security in the country, particularly in Kigali,

Concerned also at the deterioration of the humanitarian and health situation,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 March 1994;[10]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda until 29 July 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, within the next six weeks, review the situation in Rwanda, including the role played in that country by the United Nations, if the Secretary-General informs it in a report that the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement have not been established and that insufficient progress has been made for the implementation of phase 2 of the Secretary-General's plan contained in his report of 24 September 1993;[6]

3. *Regrets* the delay in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to resolve their latest differences without delay with a view to the immediate establishment of those transitional institutions still required for the continuation of the process, and particularly the implementation of phase 2;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that, despite the difficulties encountered in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement, the cease-fire has been respected, and commends in this respect the essential contribution made by the Mission;

5. *Recalls*, nevertheless, that continued support for the Mission, including the provision of an additional forty-five civilian police monitors as described in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 March 1994,[10] will depend upon full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

6. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to help promote and facilitate dialogue between all parties concerned;

7. *Commends* the efforts of Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and again urges others to provide such assistance;

8. *Commends* in particular the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its agencies, as well as those of the Tanzanian facilitator, in providing diplomatic, political, humanitarian and other support for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the size and cost of the Mission to seek economies;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3358th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3361st meeting, on 7 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[11]

"The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the tragic incident that resulted in the death of the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda on 6 April 1994 and the ensuing violence. The Council expresses regret at the incident. It invites the Secretary-General to collect all available information with all means at his disposal and report to the Council as soon as possible.

"The Council is following with great concern the situation as described by the Secretariat in its oral report. There has been considerable loss of lives, including the deaths of government leaders, many civilians and at least ten Belgian peace-keepers, as well as the reported kidnapping of others. The Council strongly condemns these horrific attacks and their perpetrators, who must be held responsible.

"The Council strongly condemns all these acts of violence and in particular these attacks against United Nations personnel, and urges the Rwandese security forces and military and paramilitary units to put an end to these attacks and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda in the implementation of its mandate. It further demands that all measures be taken to provide security throughout the country and particularly in Kigali and the demilitarized zone. Furthermore, the Council expresses its extreme concern at the implications for United Nations personnel and requests the Secretary-General to report on and take measures necessary to ensure their safety and security. The Council also demands that free access to the airport be restored in order to allow those who wish to enter or leave the country to do so.

"The Council appeals to all Rwandese and to all parties and factions to desist from any further acts or threats of violence and to maintain the positions they held before the incident. It urges respect for the safety and security of the civilian population and of the foreign communities living in Rwanda, as well as of Mission and other United Nations personnel.

"The Council earlier this week renewed the mandate of the United Nations operation in Rwanda for a further four months, with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing all the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement. It reaffirms its commitment to the Agreement and urges all parties to implement it fully and in particular to respect the cease-fire.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3368th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: special report of the Secretary-General on the

[11] S/PRST/1994/16.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/470)".[12]

Resolution 912 (1994)

of 21 April 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,

Recalling its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, by which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 29 July 1994 with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front,[7]

Recalling also its presidential statement of 7 April 1994[11] in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement and urged all parties to implement it fully,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 April 1994,[13]

Stressing that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains central to the peace process in Rwanda,

Expressing deep regret at the failure of the parties to implement fully the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement, particularly those provisions relating to the cease-fire,

Recognizing the initiatives made by the late Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi towards resolving the problems in their countries through peaceful means and in collaboration with regional leaders,

Shocked at the tragic incident that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi on 6 April 1994,

Appalled at the ensuing large-scale violence in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children, the displacement of a significant number of the Rwandese population, including those who sought refuge with the Mission, and the significant increase in refugees to neighbouring countries,

Deeply concerned by continuing fighting, looting, banditry and the breakdown of law and order, particularly in Kigali,

Stressing the need for all countries to avoid any action that might exacerbate the situation in Rwanda,

Expressing its deep concern for the safety and security of the Mission and other United Nations personnel, and personnel of non-governmental organizations who are assisting in implementing the peace process and in distributing humanitarian relief,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 20 April 1994;

2. *Expresses regret* at the tragic incident in which the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi lost their lives, and reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General to report to the Council as requested in its presidential statement of 7 April 1994;

3. *Expresses regret also* at the ensuing violence which has claimed the lives of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, government officials and thousands of other civilians;

4. *Condemns* the ongoing violence in Rwanda, particularly in Kigali, which endangers the lives and safety of the civilian population;

5. *Strongly condemns* the attacks against the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and other United Nations personnel leading to the deaths of and injury to several Mission personnel, and calls upon all concerned to put an end to these acts of violence and to respect fully international humanitarian law;

6. *Demands* an immediate cessation of hostilities between the forces of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front and an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda;

7. *Commends* the active role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the Force Commander of the Mission to bring about a cease-fire and to mediate between the parties in order to bring about the earliest resolution of the Rwandese crisis;

8. *Decides*, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of the Mission as follows:

(*a*) To act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire;

(*b*) To assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations to the extent feasible;

(*c*) To monitor and report on developments in Rwanda, including the safety and security of the civilians who sought refuge with the Mission;

and authorizes a force level as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the report of the Secretary-General of 20 April 1994 for that purpose;

9. *Decides* to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review, and states its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations which the Secretary-General may make concerning the force level and mandate of the Mission in the light of developments;

10. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of the full implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] to the settlement of the Rwandese conflict, and invites the Organization of African Unity to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations in this regard;

11. *Commends* the efforts made by the leaders of the subregion at finding a solution to the crisis in Rwanda, and calls on the leaders of the region, especially the facilitator of the Arusha peace process, to persevere and intensify their efforts, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

12. *Reaffirms* that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains the only viable framework for the resolution of the Rwandese conflict and serves as the basis for peace, national unity and reconciliation in the country, and calls upon the parties to renew their commitment to the Agreement;

13. *Also calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need throughout Rwanda, and in this regard appeals to the international community to provide increased humanitarian assistance commensurate with the scale of the human tragedy in Rwanda;

[12] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.
[13] Ibid., document S/1994/470.

14. *Affirms its commitment* to preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the events in Rwanda and to report fully to the Council on the evolving situation not later than fifteen days after the adoption of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3368th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3371st meeting, on 30 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[14]

"The Security Council is appalled at continuing reports of the slaughter of innocent civilians in Kigali and other parts of Rwanda and reported preparations for further massacres. It endorses the concern expressed by the Central Organ for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity that the massacres and wanton killings have continued unabated in a systematic manner in Rwanda. It recalls that such killings have already been condemned by the Council in its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994.

"Attacks on defenceless civilians have occurred throughout the country, especially in areas under the control of members or supporters of the armed forces of the interim Government of Rwanda. The Council demands that the interim Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front take effective measures to prevent any attacks on civilians in areas under their control. It calls on the leadership of both parties to condemn publicly such attacks and to commit themselves to ensuring that persons who instigate or participate in such attacks are prosecuted and punished.

"The Council condemns all these breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalls that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible. In this context, the Council recalls that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part, constitutes a crime punishable under international law.

"The Council reiterates the demand in its resolution 912 (1994) for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities between the forces of the interim Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. It commends the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda to mediate such an outcome, and requests them to continue their efforts in liaison with countries of the region and the Organization of African Unity. It also commends the courage and determination of Mission personnel in affording protection to civilians who sought refuge with the Mission.

"The Council welcomes the efforts that have been made by countries of the region, with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, to bring about an end to the fighting and the killings in Rwanda. It also commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Rwanda.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the situation of the many thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been forced to flee the fighting and killings in Rwanda.

"The Council calls on all States to assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian and relief agencies operating in the area in meeting the urgent humanitarian needs in Rwanda and its bordering States. The Council calls on States bordering Rwanda, working with the Organization of African Unity, to provide appropriate protection to refugees and to facilitate transfer of goods and supplies to meet the needs of the displaced persons within Rwanda.

"The Council calls on all Rwandese parties to guarantee the protection of displaced persons and refugees in Rwanda and refugees outside Rwanda and to ensure safe passage for humanitarian assistance.

"The Council underlines the urgent need for coordinated international action to help bring peace to Rwanda and to alleviate the suffering of the Rwandese people. It requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and countries of the region, to take appropriate measures to ensure that international efforts to assist the situation in Rwanda are carried out in an effective and coordinated manner, and to ensure that all relevant parties are kept fully informed.

"The Council emphasizes the importance of the Kigali airport for the provision of international relief efforts to Rwanda, as well as for the requirements of the Mission. It calls on the parties to allow the airport to be kept open at all times for such purposes.

"The Council stresses the importance of ensuring that the situation in Rwanda does not affect adversely the security and stability of neighbouring countries.

"The Council warns that the situation in Rwanda would be further seriously aggravated if either of the parties were to have access to additional arms. It appeals to all States to refrain from providing arms or any military assistance to the parties to the conflict. It states its willingness in principle to consider promptly the application of an arms embargo to Rwanda.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda. It reiterates its conviction that the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] remains the only viable framework for the resolution of the Rwandese conflict and serves as the basis for peace, national unity and reconciliation in the country. It calls again on the parties to renew their commitment to the Agreement.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General:

"(*a*) In consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to report further on

[14] S/PRST/1994/21.

action which may be undertaken with a view to assisting in the restoration of law and order in Rwanda and in providing security for displaced persons;

"(*b*) To work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Organization of African Unity and countries of the region to take such preventive diplomatic steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of violence and atrocities to neighbouring countries;

"(*c*) To explore urgently ways of extending humanitarian relief assistance to refugees and displaced persons;

"(*d*) To consult the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on measures to provide humanitarian assistance to those displaced persons congregated along the borders with the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Burundi;

"(*e*) To bring to its attention any information that he may receive concerning arms flows into Rwanda, and to consult the countries of the region and the Organization of African Unity about the practical implementation of an arms embargo on Rwanda;

"(*f*) To make proposals for investigation of the reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict.

"The Council states its intention to consider urgently the letter of the Secretary-General dated 29 April 1994[15] and further recommendations that the Secretary-General may provide."

In a letter dated 6 May 1994,[16] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your two letters of 29 April[15] and 3 May 1994[17] on the situation in Rwanda.

"The members of the Council commend you, your Special Representative, the Force Commander and the personnel of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda for the exemplary manner in which you have all continued to carry out your respective tasks, under very difficult circumstances.

"The members of the Council have agreed that, in view of the unabated hostilities and killings, urgent and effective means of action be considered. In order to do so, they have asked me to request you to provide in the first instance indicative contingency planning with regard to the delivery of humanitarian assistance as well as support to the displaced persons in Rwanda.

"The Council may, at a later stage and as the situation develops, request from you a further indication as to what would be required in terms of logistics and financial implications of an expanded United Nations or international presence in Rwanda and/or neighbouring countries capable of assisting the parties in Rwanda, monitoring a cease-fire and contributing to the resumption of the peace process under the Arusha Peace Agreement.[7]

"The members of the Council do not expect at this stage any firm or definitive recommendations from your Office, since, as we understand, consultations with regard to future United Nations courses of action are ongoing."

At its 3377th meeting, on 17 May 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/565)".[12]

Resolution 918 (1994)

of 17 May 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994 by which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 29 July 1994, and its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994 by which it adjusted the mandate of the Mission,

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 7 April[11] and 30 April 1994,[14]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 May 1994,[18]

Reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Strongly condemning the ongoing violence in Rwanda and particularly condemning the very numerous killings of civilians which have taken place in Rwanda and the impunity with which armed individuals have been able to operate and continue operating therein,

Stressing the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda and the necessity for all parties to recommit themselves to its full implementation,

Commending the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its organs, as well as the efforts of the Tanzanian facilitator, in providing diplomatic, political and humanitarian support for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Deeply concerned that the situation in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of many thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children, the internal displacement of a significant percentage of the Rwandese population, and the massive exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries, constitutes a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions,

Expressing once again its alarm at continuing reports of systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, as well as other violations of the rights to life and property,

Recalling in this context that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part, constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Strongly urging all parties to cease forthwith any incitement, especially through the mass media, to violence or ethnic hatred,

[15] S/1994/518.
[16] S/1994/546.
[17] S/1994/530.
[18] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/565.

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General to collect information on the responsibility for the tragic incident that resulted in the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi,

Recalling further that it had requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for the investigation of reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict,

Underlining the urgent need for coordinated international action to alleviate the suffering of the Rwandese people and to help restore peace in Rwanda, and in this connection welcoming cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as well as with countries of the region, especially the facilitator of the Arusha peace process,

Desiring in this context to expand the mandate of the Mission for humanitarian purposes, and stressing the importance it attaches to the support and cooperation of the parties for the successful implementation of all aspects of that mandate,

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

Recognizing that the people of Rwanda bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their country,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict, and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

A

1. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict immediately cease hostilities, agree to a cease-fire, and bring an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 May 1994;[18]

3. *Decides* to expand the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda under resolution 912 (1994) to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(*a*) To contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(*b*) To provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

4. *Recognizes* that the Mission may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief;

5. *Authorizes* in this context an expansion of the Mission's force level up to 5,500 troops;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as recommended in his report, and as a first phase, immediately to redeploy to Rwanda the military observers of the Mission currently in Nairobi and to bring up to full strength the elements of the mechanized infantry battalion currently in Rwanda;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the next phase of the Mission's deployment including, *inter alia*, on the cooperation of the parties, progress towards a cease-fire, availability of resources and the proposed duration of the mandate for further review and action, as required, by the Council;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to obtain from Member States the necessary personnel to enable the deployment of the expanded Mission to proceed urgently;

9. *Invites* Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for the resources required, including logistical support capability for rapid deployment of the expanded force level of the Mission and its support in the field;

10. *Strongly urges* all parties in Rwanda to cooperate fully with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring its freedom of movement and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, and further calls upon them to treat the Kigali airport as a neutral zone under the control of the Mission;

11. *Demands* that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda and refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

12. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and urges others to provide such assistance;

B

Determining that the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

13. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Rwanda by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts;

14. *Also decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above;

(*b*) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(*c*) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

15. *Calls upon* all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or

permit granted prior to the date of the adoption of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 13 and 15 above do not apply to activities related to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

C

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report as soon as possible on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict;

19. *Invites* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in coordination with the Organization of African Unity and countries in the region, to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

20. *Decides* to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review, and requests the Secretary-General to report further, including on the humanitarian situation, within five weeks of the adoption of the present resolution and again in good time before the expiration of the current mandate of the Assistance Mission;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted as a whole at the 3377th meeting, following separate votes on section B[19] *and the rest of the draft resolution.*[20]

Decision

At its 3388th meeting, on 8 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/640)".[12]

Resolution 925 (1994)

of 8 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994 and 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, which set out the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994,[21]

Bearing in mind the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 3 May 1994,[22]

Reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Noting with concern that, to date, the parties have not ceased hostilities, agreed to a cease-fire, or brought an end to the violence and carnage affecting civilians,

Noting with the gravest concern the reports indicating that acts of genocide have occurred in Rwanda, and recalling in this context that genocide constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of the ongoing violence in Rwanda and, in particular, the systematic killing of thousands of civilians,

Expressing its outrage that the perpetrators of these killings have been able to operate and continue operating within Rwanda with impunity,

Noting that the Mission is not to have the role of a buffer force between the two parties,

Noting also that the expanded military component of the Mission will continue only as long as and to the extent that it is needed to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda and to provide security, as required, to humanitarian relief operations,

Underscoring the fact that the internal displacement of some 1.5 million Rwandese facing starvation and disease and the massive exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries constitute a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions,

Reiterating the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda,

Commending the countries which have provided humanitarian assistance to Rwandese refugees, as well as emergency aid to alleviate the sufferings of the Rwandese people, and those countries which have contributed troops and logistical support to the Mission, and reiterating the urgent need for coordinated international action in this respect,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the contributions of the countries of the region, especially that of the facilitator of the Arusha peace process, and encouraging them to continue their efforts,

Welcoming the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting the appointment of a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994,[23]

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994;[21]

2. *Endorses* the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in that report for the deployment of the expanded United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, in particular:

(*a*) The immediate initiation of the deployment of the two additional battalions in phase 2 in close synchronization with phase 1;

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[19]Section B of the draft resolution (S/1994/571) was adopted by 14 votes to 1 (Rwanda).

[20]The rest of the draft resolution (S/1994/571) was adopted unanimously.

[21]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/640.

[22]S/PRST/1994/22.

[23]See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4B* (E/1994/24/Add.2), chap. II.

(*b*) The continuation of urgent preparations for the deployment of the two battalions envisaged for phase 3;

(*c*) Flexible implementation of all three phases to ensure effective use of available resources to accomplish the tasks listed in paragraphs 4 (*a*) and (*b*) below;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission, expiring on 29 July 1994, until 9 December 1994;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Mission, in addition to continuing to act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire, will:

(*a*) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(*b*) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

5. *Recognizes* that the Mission may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief;

6. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict cease hostilities, agree to a cease-fire and immediately take steps to bring an end to systematic killings in areas under their control;

7. *Welcomes* the assurances of both parties to cooperate with the Mission in carrying out its mandate, recognizes that such cooperation will be essential to the effective implementation of the mandate, and demands that both parties adhere to those assurances;

8. *Demands further* that all parties cease forthwith any incitement, especially through the mass media, to violence or ethnic hatred;

9. *Urges* Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support capability for rapid deployment of additional Mission forces;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission extends the close cooperation it has with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office also to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda appointed by the Commission on Human Rights;

11. *Demands* that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda and refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

12. *Emphasizes* the necessity that, *inter alia*:

(*a*) All appropriate steps be taken to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

(*b*) The security and safety arrangements undertaken extend to all persons engaged in the operation;

13. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and urges others to provide such assistance;

14. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a special trust fund for Rwanda and invites the international community to contribute generously to it;

15. *Commends* the tireless efforts of the Force Commander of the Mission to prevent more innocent lives from being lost and to bring about a cease-fire between the parties;

16. *Commends also* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement, invites them, in coordination with the Organization of African Unity and countries in the region, to continue their efforts, and demands that the parties undertake serious efforts to bring about political reconciliation;

17. *Decides* to keep the situation in Rwanda and the role played by the Mission under constant review, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as appropriate, and in any case no later than 9 August and 9 October 1994, on progress made by the Mission in the discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3388th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 June 1994,[24] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 June 1994 concerning the appointment of Mr. Shahryar M. Khan to succeed Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh as your Special Representative for Rwanda[25] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3391st meeting, on 20 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (S/1994/715)".[12]

Resolution 928 (1994)

of 20 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

Recalling its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, as well as its resolutions 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994, 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

[24] S/1994/710.
[25] S/1994/709.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 1994 on the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda,[26]

Welcoming the extension, as of 14 May 1994, of the observation and monitoring activities of the Observer Mission to the entire Uganda/Rwanda border,

Stressing the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo of all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Rwanda, as described in paragraph 13 of its resolution 918 (1994),

Considering that the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the cease-fire talks currently being held between the Rwandan parties under the auspices of the Assistance Mission,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[26]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda for a final period of three months until 21 September 1994, and agrees that during this period the number of military observers should be reduced by phases;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the termination of the Observer Mission before the completion of its mandate;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has extended to the Observer Mission;

5. *Stresses* the importance of continued cooperation between the Ugandan authorities and the Observer Mission;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3391st meeting.

Decision

At its 3392nd meeting, on 22 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Rwanda:

"Letter dated 19 June 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/728);[12]

"Letter dated 21 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/738)".[12]

Resolution 929 (1994)

of 22 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate and force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda,

Determined to contribute to the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement,[7] and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Rwanda to continue and redouble their efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote these objectives,

Stressing the importance of the cooperation of all parties for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda,

Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 19 June 1994,[27]

Taking into account the time needed to gather the necessary resources for the effective deployment of the Mission, as expanded in resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994),

Noting the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda,[28] and stressing the strictly humanitarian character of this operation, which shall be conducted in an impartial and neutral fashion and shall not constitute an interposition force between the parties,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and neighbouring States to bring peace to Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the continuation of systematic and widespread killings of the civilian population in Rwanda,

Recognizing that the current situation in Rwanda constitutes a unique case which demands an urgent response by the international community,

Determining that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the letter dated 19 June 1994 from the Secretary-General,[27] and agrees that a multinational operation may be set up for humanitarian purposes in Rwanda until the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda is brought up to the necessary strength;

2. *Welcomes also* the offer by Member States[28] to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs of implementing the offer will be borne by the Member States concerned;

3. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *authorizes* the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in paragraphs 4 (*a*) and (*b*) of resolution 925 (1994);

4. *Decides* that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to a period of two months following the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Secretary-General determines at an earlier date that the expanded United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda is able to carry out its mandate;

[26] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/715.

[27] Ibid., document S/1994/728.

[28] Ibid., document S/1994/734.

5. *Commends* the offers already made by Member States of troops for the expanded Mission;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable the expanded Mission to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible, and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to the expanded Mission;

7. *Welcomes*, in this respect, the offers already made by Member States of equipment for troop contributors to the Mission, and calls on other Member States to offer such support, including the possibility of comprehensive provision of equipment to specific troop contributors, to speed the deployment of the Mission's expanded force;

8. *Requests* Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with the Mission and also requests the Secretary-General to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end;

9. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission authorized in paragraph 3 above;

10. *Requests* the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of the present resolution, on the implementation of this operation and the progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards completing the deployment of the expanded Mission within the framework of the report due no later than 9 August 1994 under paragraph 17 of resolution 925 (1994), as well as on progress towards the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement;[7]

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3392nd meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Brazil, China, New Zealand, Nigeria and Pakistan).

Decision

At its 3400th meeting, on 1 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/640)".[12]

Resolution 935 (1994)

of 1 July 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

Reaffirming, in particular, its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, by which it expanded the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, and stressing in this connection the need for early deployment of the expanded Mission to enable it to carry out its mandate,

Recalling its presidential statement of 30 April 1994[14] in which it, *inter alia*, condemned all breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalled that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible,

Recalling also the requests it addressed to the Secretary-General in its presidential statement of 30 April 1994 and in resolution 918 (1994), concerning the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994,[21] in which he noted that massacres and killings had continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and also noted that only a proper investigation could establish the facts in order to enable the determination of responsibility,

Welcoming the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and noting the appointment of a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994,[23]

Expressing once again its grave concern at the continuing reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law, including acts of genocide, have been committed in Rwanda,

Recalling that all persons who commit or authorize the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and should be brought to justice,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information submitted pursuant to the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission may obtain through its own investigations or the efforts of other persons or bodies, including the information made available by the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide;

2. *Calls upon* States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to grave violations of international humanitarian law, including breaches of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[29] committed in Rwanda during the conflict, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter and to provide appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts, and

[29]General Assembly resolution 260 A (III).

further requests the Secretary-General, within four months from the establishment of the Commission, to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission and to take account of those conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, to make the information submitted to the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda available to the Commission of Experts and to facilitate adequate coordination and cooperation between the work of the Commission and the Special Rapporteur in the performance of their respective tasks;

5. *Urges* all concerned fully to cooperate with the Commission of Experts in the accomplishment of its mandate, including responding positively to requests from the Commission for assistance and access in pursuing investigations;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3400th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 6 July 1994,[30] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 July 1994[31] transmitting a communication from the Government of France has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council."

At its 3402nd meeting, on 11 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

At its 3405th meeting, on 14 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: letter dated 14 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/823)".[32]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[33]

"The Security Council is alarmed by the continuation of fighting in Rwanda, which is causing a massive exodus of the population. This situation may lead very quickly to a further humanitarian disaster and endanger the stability of the region, since the flow of these refugees is seriously affecting the neighbouring countries.

"In the light of this grave situation, the Council:

"Demands an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and invites the parties to report to the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda on their actions in this respect;

"Urges the resumption of the political process in the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] and calls upon the countries of the region, the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Organization of African Unity to contribute actively to it;

"Reaffirms the humanitarian nature of the secure area in the south-west of Rwanda and demands that all concerned fully respect this. It will keep the matter under close review;

"Urges Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all available resources in order urgently to provide humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in distress;

"Calls upon Member States to provide the necessary contributions in order to ensure the deployment of the expanded Mission in the immediate future.

"The Council is determined to follow very closely the development of the situation in Rwanda and remains actively seized of the matter."

At its 3414th meeting, on 10 August 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/924)".[32]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[34]

"The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the situation, as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 August 1994[35] and oral briefings by the Secretariat, in Rwanda and in the countries of the region where millions of displaced persons and refugees are concentrated in extremely precarious conditions from the standpoint of both food and sanitation.

"Bearing in mind the extreme seriousness of this situation, the Council considers that at present the most immediate task is to respond to the massive humanitarian crisis created by the population movements. To this end, the Council expresses its appreciation to all Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals who responded to this humanitarian challenge and encourages them to continue and intensify their efforts, in particular in Rwandan territory, with a view to alleviating to the best of their ability the situation of all those who have fled from their homes and villages.

"The Council believes, furthermore, that the rapid return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. In this regard, the Council strongly con-

[30] S/1994/799.
[31] S/1994/798.
[32] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*
[33] S/PRST/1994/34.
[34] S/PRST/1994/42.
[35] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/924.

demns attempts to intimidate refugees carried out by those who are seeking to prevent them from returning to Rwanda. It urges the former leadership of Rwanda and those who have assumed political responsibility in the refugee camps to cooperate with representatives of the current Government in reconciliation and repatriation efforts and cease forthwith attempts and propaganda campaigns directed at destabilizing the situation in Rwanda and inducing refugees to stay in exile.

"The Council, moreover, welcomes the declared readiness of the new Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of the refugees and displaced persons, ensure their protection and their legal rights and allow aid to reach those who require it anywhere in the country. It considers that the new Government of Rwanda is responsible for the rapid implementation of these commitments, which are essential for speeding up the return of refugees to Rwanda.

"The Council also calls upon the Government of Rwanda to ensure that there are no reprisals against those who wish to return to their homes and resume their occupations. To this end, the Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to cooperate with the United Nations, in particular with the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, in ensuring that those guilty of the atrocities committed in Rwanda, in particular the crime of genocide, are brought to justice through an appropriate mechanism or mechanisms which will ensure fair and impartial trials in accordance with international standards of justice. In this connection, the Council welcomes the recent statement by the new Government of Rwanda supporting the establishment of an international tribunal and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 1994 on the establishment of the Commission of Experts[36] and the letter from the Secretary-General dated 29 July 1994 concerning the appointment of its members,[37] and urges the Commission to submit its conclusions as soon as possible.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to adapt the practical tasks of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda to the evolving situation within the framework of Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994. The Council underlines the fact that the full deployment of the Mission will be important to establish a more secure environment in order to accelerate the process of return of refugees and displaced persons and to prevent further population movements, in particular from the secure humanitarian area, which might exacerbate the situation in neighbouring countries. For this reason, it is essential that the contingents that are to be part of the Mission are deployed without further delay and that the technical assistance they require for this purpose is provided to them as soon as possible.

"The Council also notes the importance of the deployment in Rwandan territory of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment, and in this regard welcomes the measures envisaged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, with the assistance of certain Member States.

"The Council reaffirms, as the Secretary-General emphasizes in his report of 3 August 1994,[35] that the Arusha Peace Agreement[7] constitutes an appropriate frame of reference for promoting national reconciliation in Rwanda. The Council reminds the Government of Rwanda of its responsibility for bringing its people together again in national reconciliation. In this context, the Council commends the countries neighbouring Rwanda and the Organization of African Unity for their commitment and assistance towards the solution of the conflict in Rwanda, and encourages them to continue to promote stability in the country and the entire region. The Council believes that, for their part, the neighbouring countries are also responsible for ensuring that their territories are not used for further destabilization of the situation."

In a letter dated 12 August 1994,[38] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 August 1994 concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Guy Tousignant (Canada) to succeed Major-General Romeo A. Dallaire as Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[39] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein. They join you in expressing warm appreciation for the exceptional distinction with which Major-General Dallaire has served the United Nations at a critical period in the Mission."

In a letter dated 12 August 1994,[40] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 August 1994 concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[41] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in the letter."

In a letter dated 23 August 1994,[42] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 August 1994 concerning additions to the list of countries contributing troops to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[43] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

At its 3436th meeting, on 14 October 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1133)".[44]

[36] Ibid., document S/1994/879.
[37] S/1994/906.
[38] S/1994/964.
[39] S/1994/963.
[40] S/1994/966.
[41] S/1994/965.
[42] S/1994/991.
[43] S/1994/990.
[44] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[45]

"The Security Council has considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.[46] The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the role of the Mission, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security. It welcomes the Secretary-General's revised deployment schedule for the Mission which is intended to promote security in all sectors of the country and create conditions conducive to the return of refugees. It also welcomes the assistance being provided by the Mission to the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to establish a new integrated police force. It encourages the Mission to continue that assistance and asks the Secretary-General to provide it with detailed information on this programme.

"The Council remains extremely concerned at the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda and the countries of the region. It reiterates its view that their return to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda and for the stabilization of the region. It deplores the continuing acts of intimidation and violence within the refugee camps which are designed to prevent the refugee population there from returning home. It welcomes the commitment of the Governments of Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi to help resolve the problems facing the refugees, and calls upon them to do all in their power to ensure the safety of both the refugees and the international personnel providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

"The Council notes the view expressed in the report that the most effective way of ensuring the safety of the refugees and their freedom to return to Rwanda would be the separation of political leaders, former Rwandese Government Forces soldiers and militias from the rest of the refugee population, and looks forward to receiving a further report from the Secretary-General on this issue, as soon as possible, based, *inter alia*, on the findings of the United Nations team participating in the joint Zairian/United Nations working group. It stresses once again the responsibilities which fall upon the neighbouring countries, including that of ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation.

"The return of refugees is also crucially dependent upon the situation within Rwanda itself, including the existence of a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment. The Council notes the important role human rights monitors and their speedy deployment will have in this context and notes also the importance of cooperation between them and the Mission. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the Mission having an effective broadcasting service to provide objective information. It hopes that the Government of Rwanda will assist in enabling the proposed United Nations radio station to come into operation as soon as possible.

"The Council welcomes the efforts being made by the Government of Rwanda to facilitate the return of refugees and to begin the difficult process of national reconciliation and reconstruction in the country. It notes with concern reports that some reprisals may have occurred and affirms the importance it attaches to the avoidance of reprisals against returnees and to the safeguarding of their property rights. It welcomes the speed with which the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda responded to allegations that some Rwandese Patriotic Army soldiers might have been responsible for systematic killings. It underlines the importance it attaches to the thorough and expeditious investigation of these allegations.

"The Council welcomes the assurance given to Council members by President Bizimungu of his Government's commitment to achieving national reconciliation and promoting respect for the fundamental rights of individuals. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to the Government of Rwanda implementing this commitment. In this context, it endorses the Secretary-General's call to the Government of Rwanda to maintain an open dialogue with all political interest groups in Rwanda in an effort to achieve genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society, within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement.[7] In particular, the Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to invite members of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement who were not involved in the massacres to participate in the Government and to absorb members of the former Rwandese Government Forces into the new army.

"The Council reaffirms its view that those responsible for serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide must be brought to justice. It stresses that persons involved in such acts cannot achieve immunity from prosecution by fleeing the country and notes that the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees[47] do not apply to such persons. In this context, the Council is currently considering the recommendations of the Commission of Experts in respect of the establishment of an international tribunal and will act expeditiously in the matter.

"The Council commends the assistance given by the international community, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in response to the crisis in Rwanda. It calls on them to maintain their support during the difficult transition period and to begin to redirect their support from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction. It endorses the Secretary-General's views as to the importance of immediate and coordinated assistance, in particular to the restoration of civil administration and the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of the country.

"The Council agrees with the Secretary-General that developments in Rwanda strengthen the case for a broader approach to the question of national reconciliation and other key aspects of the crisis. It encourages him to continue his consultations on how the United Nations can assist in the preparation and convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3453rd meeting, on 8 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: establishment of an international tribunal for the

[45] S/PRST/1994/59.

[46] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1133.

[47] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States".

Resolution 955 (1994)

of 8 November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994,[36] and his letter dated 29 July 1994,[37] and having taken note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda of the Commission on Human Rights,[48]

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 935 (1994), in particular its preliminary report on violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda transmitted by the letter from the Secretary-General dated 1 October 1994,[49]

Expressing once again its grave concern at the reports indicating that genocide and other systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law have been committed in Rwanda,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of Rwanda, the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Believing that the establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and the other above-mentioned violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed,

Stressing the need for international cooperation to strengthen the courts and judicial system of Rwanda, having regard in particular to the necessity for those courts to deal with large numbers of suspects,

Considering that the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 935 (1994) should continue on an urgent basis the collection of information relating to evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and should submit its final report to the Secretary-General by 30 November 1994,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* hereby, having received the request of the Government of Rwanda,[50] to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, and to this end to adopt the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda annexed hereto;

2. *Decides* that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for Rwanda and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the statute of the Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under article 28 of the statute, and requests States to keep the Secretary-General informed of such measures;

3. *Considers* that the Government of Rwanda should be notified prior to the taking of decisions under articles 26 and 27 of the statute;

4. *Urges* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including the offer of expert personnel;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the present resolution urgently and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including recommendations to the Council as to possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal at the earliest time, and to report periodically to the Council;

6. *Decides* that the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be determined by the Council, having regard to considerations of justice and fairness as well as administrative efficiency, including access to witnesses, and economy and subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the State of the seat, acceptable to the Council, having regard to the fact that the Tribunal may meet away from its seat when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions, and decides that an office will be established and proceedings will be conducted in Rwanda, where feasible and appropriate, subject to the conclusion of similar appropriate arrangements;

7. *Decides* to consider increasing the number of judges and Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda if it becomes necessary;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3453rd meeting by 13 votes to 1 (Rwanda), with 1 abstention (China).

ANNEX

Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

Having been established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and

[48] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1157, annexes I and II.

[49] Ibid., document S/1994/1125.

[50] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1115.

Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for Rwanda") shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present statute.

Article 1

Competence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, in accordance with the provisions of the present statute.

Article 2

Genocide

1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing genocide as defined in paragraph 2 of this article or of committing any of the other acts enumerated in paragraph 3 of this article.

2. Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group:

(*a*) Killing members of the group;

(*b*) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

(*c*) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

(*d*) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

(*e*) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

3. The following acts shall be punishable:

(*a*) Genocide;

(*b*) Conspiracy to commit genocide;

(*c*) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;

(*d*) Attempt to commit genocide;

(*e*) Complicity in genocide.

Article 3

Crimes against humanity

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for the following crimes when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds:

(*a*) Murder;

(*b*) Extermination;

(*c*) Enslavement;

(*d*) Deportation;

(*e*) Imprisonment;

(*f*) Torture;

(*g*) Rape;

(*h*) Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds;

(*i*) Other inhumane acts.

Article 4

Violations of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing or ordering to be committed serious violations of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of war,[51] and of Additional Protocol II thereto of 8 June 1977.[52] These violations shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(*a*) Violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;

(*b*) Collective punishments;

(*c*) Taking of hostages;

(*d*) Acts of terrorism;

(*e*) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;

(*f*) Pillage;

(*g*) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples;

(*h*) Threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.

Article 5

Personal jurisdiction

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have jurisdiction over natural persons pursuant to the provisions of the present statute.

Article 6

Individual criminal responsibility

1. A person who planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of a crime referred to in articles 2 to 4 of the present statute, shall be individually responsible for the crime.

2. The official position of any accused person, whether as head of State or Government or as a responsible Government official, shall not relieve such person of criminal responsibility nor mitigate punishment.

3. The fact that any of the acts referred to in articles 2 to 4 of the present statute were committed by a subordinate does not relieve his or her superior of criminal responsibility if he or she knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

4. The fact that an accused person acted pursuant to an order of a Government or of a superior shall not relieve him or her of criminal responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the International Tribunal for Rwanda determines that justice so requires.

Article 7

Territorial and temporal jurisdiction

The territorial jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall extend to the territory of Rwanda, including its land surface and airspace as well as to the territory of neighbouring States in respect of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by Rwandan citizens. The temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall extend to a period beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1994.

Article 8

Concurrent jurisdiction

1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda and national courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

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[51] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[52] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17513.

2. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have primacy over the national courts of all States. At any stage of the procedure, the International Tribunal for Rwanda may formally request national courts to defer to its competence in accordance with the present statute and the rules of procedure and evidence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 9

Non bis in idem

1. No person shall be tried before a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law under the present statute, for which he or she has already been tried by the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. A person who has been tried by a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law may be subsequently tried by the International Tribunal for Rwanda only if:

(*a*) The act for which he or she was tried was characterized as an ordinary crime; or

(*b*) The national court proceedings were not impartial or independent, were designed to shield the accused from international criminal responsibility, or the case was not diligently prosecuted.

3. In considering the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of a crime under the present statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall take into account the extent to which any penalty imposed by a national court on the same person for the same act has already been served.

Article 10

Organization of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall consist of the following organs:

(*a*) The Chambers, comprising two Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;

(*b*) The Prosecutor;

(*c*) A Registry.

Article 11

Composition of the Chambers

The Chambers shall be composed of eleven independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

(*a*) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

(*b*) Five judges shall serve in the Appeals Chamber.

Article 12

Qualification and election of judges

1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

2. The members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

3. The judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(*a*) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the Trial Chambers from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(*b*) Within thirty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge on the Appeals Chamber;

(*c*) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received, the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twelve and not more than eighteen candidates, taking due account of adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

(*d*) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list, the General Assembly shall elect the six judges of the Trial Chambers. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-Member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

4. In the event of a vacancy in the Trial Chambers, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

5. The judges of the Trial Chambers shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 13

Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall elect a President.

2. After consultation with the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President shall assign the judges to the Trial Chambers. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

3. The judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a Presiding Judge, who shall conduct all of the proceedings of that Trial Chamber as a whole.

Article 14

Rules of procedure and evidence

The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall adopt, for the purpose of proceedings before the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the rules of procedure and evidence for the conduct of the pre-trial phase of the proceedings, trials and appeals, the admission of evidence, the protection of victims and witnesses and other appropriate matters of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia with such changes as they deem necessary.

Article 15

The Prosecutor

1. The Prosecutor shall be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

2. The Prosecutor shall act independently as a separate organ of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other source.

3. The Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall have additional staff, including an additional Deputy Prosecutor, to assist with prosecutions before the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Such staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Prosecutor.

Article 16

The Registry

1. The Registry shall be responsible for the administration and servicing of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. The Registry shall consist of a Registrar and such other staff as may be required.

3. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall serve for a four-year term and be eligible for reappointment. The terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be those of an assistant secretary-general of the United Nations.

4. The staff of the Registry shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Registrar.

Article 17

Investigation and preparation of indictment

1. The Prosecutor shall initiate investigations ex officio or on the basis of information obtained from any source, particularly from Governments, United Nations organs, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Prosecutor shall assess the information received or obtained and decide whether there is sufficient basis to proceed.

2. The Prosecutor shall have the power to question suspects, victims and witnesses, to collect evidence and to conduct on-site investigations. In carrying out these tasks, the Prosecutor may, as appropriate, seek the assistance of the State authorities concerned.

3. If questioned, the suspect shall be entitled to be assisted by counsel of his or her own choice, including the right to have legal assistance assigned to the suspect without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it, as well as to necessary translation into and from a language he or she speaks and understands.

4. Upon a determination that a prima facie case exists, the Prosecutor shall prepare an indictment containing a concise statement of the facts and the crime or crimes with which the accused is charged under the present statute. The indictment shall be transmitted to a judge of the Trial Chamber.

Article 18

Review of the indictment

1. The judge of the Trial Chamber to whom the indictment has been transmitted shall review it. If satisfied that a prima facie case has been established by the Prosecutor, he or she shall confirm the indictment. If he or she is not so satisfied, the indictment shall be dismissed.

2. Upon confirmation of an indictment, the judge may, at the request of the Prosecutor, issue such orders and warrants for the arrest, detention, surrender or transfer of persons, and any other orders as may be required for the conduct of the trial.

Article 19

Commencement and conduct of trial proceedings

1. The Trial Chambers shall ensure that a trial is fair and expeditious and that proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure and evidence, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses.

2. A person against whom an indictment has been confirmed shall, pursuant to an order or an arrest warrant of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, be taken into custody, immediately informed of the charges against him or her and transferred to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

3. The Trial Chamber shall read the indictment, satisfy itself that the rights of the accused are respected, confirm that the accused understands the indictment, and instruct the accused to enter a plea. The Trial Chamber shall then set the date for trial.

4. The hearings shall be public unless the Trial Chamber decides to close the proceedings in accordance with its rules of procedure and evidence.

Article 20

Rights of the accused

1. All persons shall be equal before the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. In the determination of charges against him or her, the accused shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing, subject to article 21 of the present statute.

3. The accused shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the provisions of the present statute.

4. In the determination of any charge against the accused pursuant to the present statute, the accused shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

(*a*) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he or she understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him or her;

(*b*) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence and to communicate with counsel of his or her own choosing;

(*c*) To be tried without undue delay;

(*d*) To be tried in his or her presence and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing; to be informed, if he or she does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him or her, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

(*e*) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him or her and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him or her;

(*f*) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand or speak the language used in the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

(*g*) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself or to confess guilt.

Article 21

Protection of victims and witnesses

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall provide in its rules of procedure and evidence for the protection of victims and witnesses. Such protection measures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the conduct of proceedings in camera and the protection of the victim's identity.

Article 22

Judgement

1. The Trial Chambers shall pronounce judgements and impose sentences and penalties on persons convicted of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

2. The judgement shall be rendered by a majority of the judges of the Trial Chamber, and shall be delivered by the Trial Chamber in public. It shall be accompanied by a reasoned opinion in writing, to which separate or dissenting opinions may be appended.

Article 23

Penalties

1. The penalty imposed by the Trial Chamber shall be limited to imprisonment. In determining the terms of imprisonment, the Trial Chambers shall have recourse to the general practice regarding prison sentences in the courts of Rwanda.

2. In imposing the sentences, the Trial Chambers should take into account such factors as the gravity of the offence and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.

3. In addition to imprisonment, the Trial Chambers may order the return of any property and proceeds acquired by criminal conduct, including by means of duress, to their rightful owners.

Article 24

Appellate proceedings

1. The Appeals Chamber shall hear appeals from persons convicted by the Trial Chambers or from the Prosecutor on the following grounds:

(*a*) An error on a question of law invalidating the decision; or

(*b*) An error of fact which has occasioned a miscarriage of justice.

2. The Appeals Chamber may affirm, reverse or revise the decisions taken by the Trial Chambers.

Article 25

Review proceedings

Where a new fact has been discovered which was not known at the time of the proceedings before the Trial Chambers or the Appeals Chamber and which could have been a decisive factor in reaching the decision, the convicted person or the Prosecutor may submit to the International Tribunal for Rwanda an application for review of the judgement.

Article 26

Enforcement of sentences

Imprisonment shall be served in Rwanda or any of the States on a list of States which have indicated to the Security Council their willingness to accept convicted persons, as designated by the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Such imprisonment shall be in accordance with the applicable law of the State concerned, subject to the supervision of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 27

Pardon or commutation of sentences

If, pursuant to the applicable law of the State in which the convicted person is imprisoned, he or she is eligible for pardon or commutation of sentence, the State concerned shall notify the International Tribunal for Rwanda accordingly. There shall be pardon or commutation of sentence only if the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in consultation with the judges, so decides on the basis of the interests of justice and the general principles of law.

Article 28

Cooperation and judicial assistance

1. States shall cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of committing serious violations of international humanitarian law.

2. States shall comply without undue delay with any request for assistance or an order issued by a Trial Chamber, including, but not limited to:

(*a*) The identification and location of persons;

(*b*) The taking of testimony and the production of evidence;

(*c*) The service of documents;

(*d*) The arrest or detention of persons;

(*e*) The surrender or the transfer of the accused to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 29

The status, privileges and immunities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946[53] shall apply to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the judges, the Prosecutor and his or her staff, and the Registrar and his or her staff.

2. The judges, the Prosecutor and the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

3. The staff of the Prosecutor and of the Registrar shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations under articles V and VII of the Convention referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Other persons, including the accused, required at the seat or meeting place of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be accorded such treatment as is necessary for the proper functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Article 30

Expenses of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The expenses of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be expenses of the Organization in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 31

Working languages

The working languages of the International Tribunal shall be English and French.

Article 32

Annual report

The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall submit an annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to the Security Council and to the General Assembly.

[53]General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

Decisions

At its 3472nd meeting, on 30 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandan refugee camps (S/1994/1308)".[44]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[54]

"The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General of 18 November 1994 on security in the Rwandan refugee camps,[55] particularly those located in Zaire. It is gravely concerned at the situation described in the report of the Secretary-General.

"The Council condemns the actions being taken by the former Rwandan leaders and by former government forces and militias to prevent, in some cases by force, the repatriation of the refugees in the camps. It also condemns the ongoing interference by these groups and individuals in the provision of humanitarian relief, and is deeply concerned that this interference has already led to the withdrawal of some non-governmental agencies responsible for the distribution of relief supplies within the camps.

"The Council is alarmed at the indications that these same groups and individuals may be preparing for an armed invasion of Rwanda. It deplores the fact that food distributed by relief agencies for those in the camps is

[54]S/PRST/1994/75.

[55]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1308.

apparently being misappropriated for this purpose. The Council condemns all such actions. It warns these persons, many of whom may have been implicated in the genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law unleashed on Rwanda in April 1994, that their actions will only reinforce the determination of the international community to ensure that such persons are brought to justice. The Council also stresses once again the responsibilities of neighbouring countries for ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation inside Rwanda.

"The Council notes the statement in the report of the Secretary-General that the first step towards promoting the repatriation of refugees must be a determined effort by the international community to reduce intimidation of prospective returnees and to improve security in the Rwandan refugee camps, especially those in Zaire. The Council attaches equal importance to the Secretary-General's observation that any operation to achieve this would be futile without parallel efforts to promote national reconciliation and reconstruction in Rwanda. The Council stresses the imperative of reinvigorating the political process to provide a framework for any action taken to address security in the camps and the repatriation of Rwandan refugees to Rwanda. The framework should include a mechanism for sustaining a dialogue between the Government of Rwanda, refugee representatives and the United Nations.

"The Council considers that the options described in the report of the Secretary-General raise complex issues which require further elucidation. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consult potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in a possible peace-keeping operation modelled along the lines described in paragraphs 18 to 25 of the report of the Secretary-General, namely to create secure areas within large camp sites, providing safe conditions for the refugees in those areas. The Council requests the Secretary-General to provide a detailed description of the objectives, rules of engagement and costs of such an operation as soon as possible. The Council further requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore as appropriate all possible means of addressing the problems in the camps. The Council will be giving further urgent consideration to this question in the light of the additional information it receives from the Secretary-General.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to assess the taking, on an interim basis, of initial measures aimed at providing immediate assistance to the Zairian security forces in protecting humanitarian operations in the camps, including the possibility of deploying security experts, from member Governments or through contract arrangements, to train and monitor the local security forces. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to consider what steps need to be taken to address the question of security in the refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. However, the Council is concerned that the use of local security forces without international involvement may not prove to be an effective approach to the security problems in the camps.

"The Council recognizes that, in the wake of the events that have overtaken Rwanda, the Government needs immediate and major financial assistance, particularly in the establishment of security conditions inside the country, the maintenance of law and order, the administration of justice, economic and social rehabilitation and national reconciliation for all Rwandese.

"The Council notes the deployment of sixty human rights officers in the country and the steps taken by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda to promote the re-establishment of civil administration throughout the country and looks forward to full deployment. The Council also welcomes the fact that procedures are being instituted, with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, to make operational the International Tribunal for Rwanda established by resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994.

"The Council reminds Member States that, in accordance with its resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, the Secretary-General has established a trust fund which could serve as a useful conduit for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. It calls upon the international community to provide the resources needed for the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, the forthcoming round-table meeting sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme and the consolidated inter-agency appeal.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to work with the Organization of African Unity to address the wider problems of the subregion.

"The Council notes that preparations are under way for convening at Bujumbura in the near future a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, sponsored by the Organization of African Unity and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/7 of 25 October 1994. It also notes the Secretary-General's view that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity should jointly convene at a later stage a broader conference to address a range of political and other issues, including national reconciliation, in order to identify long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the subregion. Given the urgent need to take forward the political process as part of an overall strategy, including action on security in the camps and conditions inside Rwanda, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consider how preparations for this conference can be accelerated.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3473rd meeting, on 30 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda: progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1994/1344)".[44]

Resolution 965 (1994)

of 30 November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of the Mission,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1994 on the Mission,[56]

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 18 November 1994 on security in the Rwandan refugee camps,[55]

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,[7]

Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

Noting also that the widespread dispersal of land-mines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a trust fund, pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda until 9 June 1995;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Mission will:

(*a*) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(*b*) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(*c*) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. *Decides* to expand the mandate of the Mission to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(*a*) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

(*b*) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

4. *Strongly urges* the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by Mission forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Mission to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries, and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with the Mission in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

6. *Commends* the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks set out in paragraph 3 above require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of the Mission;

10. *Decides* to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by the Mission and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995 on the discharge by the Mission of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3473rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3481st meeting, on 15 December 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

The President, in exercise of the discretion afforded him under rule 20 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and bearing in mind the Council's decision of 16 September 1994,[57] invited the representative of Argentina to take the chair for the purpose of the consideration of the item on the agenda.

[56] Ibid., document S/1994/1344.

[57] S/PRST/1994/55.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Decisions

At its 3327th meeting, on 7 January 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing widespread hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It deplores the failure of the parties to honour the agreements they have already signed, in the context of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to implement a cease-fire and to permit the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It condemns the flagrant violations of international humanitarian law which have occurred, for which it holds the perpetrators personally responsible.

"The Council condemns any hostilities in the United Nations-designated safe areas, especially in the Sarajevo area. In particular, it strongly condemns the continuing military pressure on and the relentless bombardment by Bosnian Serb forces of the capital city, Sarajevo. It demands the immediate end to attacks against Sarajevo, which have resulted in a high number of civilian casualties, seriously disrupted essential services and aggravated an already severe humanitarian situation. In this regard, the Council once again reaffirms its commitment to implement fully all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993.

"The Council strongly deplores the abhorrent practice of deliberate obstruction of humanitarian relief convoys by any party and reiterates its demand that there be unimpeded access of humanitarian relief assistance to their intended destinations. The Council further demands that all parties fully abide by their commitments in this regard and facilitate timely delivery of humanitarian aid.

"The Council also condemns recent attacks against the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force as well as of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations. It reiterates the demand that all parties ensure the safety and security of the Force, as well as all other United Nations personnel and those of non-governmental organizations, and their unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council calls on all the parties to cease hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to honour the commitments they have entered into. It calls upon them to negotiate in earnest in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to achieve an early settlement.

"The Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council resolutions."

At its 3333rd meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 28 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/95)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned that the Republic of Croatia has deployed elements of the Croatian Army along with heavy military equipment in the central and southern parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 1 February 1994.[5]

"The Council strongly condemns the Republic of Croatia for this serious hostile act against a State Member of the United Nations, which constitutes a violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Council resolutions, in particular resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, in which the Council demanded an immediate end to all forms of interference and full respect for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council demands that the Republic of Croatia withdraw forthwith all elements of the Croatian Army along with military equipment and fully respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force or ethnic cleansing, and condemns such acquisition, as well as the practice of ethnic cleansing, by whomsoever committed.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to monitor the situation closely and report to the Council within two weeks from the date of the present statement on progress towards the complete and full withdrawal of all

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992 and 1993.

[2] S/PRST/1994/1.

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

[4] S/PRST/1994/6.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994,* document S/1994/109.

elements of the Croatian Army, as well as military equipment, from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council will consider other serious measures if the Republic of Croatia fails to put an immediate end to all forms of interference in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council reiterates its presidential statement of 7 January 1994,[2] in which it expressed its deep concern at the continuing widespread hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council calls once more on all the parties to cease hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to honour the commitments they have entered into and refrain from actions which escalate or widen the conflict. It calls upon them to negotiate in earnest in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to achieve an early settlement.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3336th meeting, on 14 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Letter dated 5 February 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/124);[3]

"Letter dated 8 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/135);[3]

"Letter dated 10 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/152)".[3]

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokić, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its consideration of the item.

Upon the first resumption of the meeting on the same day, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Brunei Darussalam, Estonia, Greece and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting (resumption 1), the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,[6] to extend an invitation to Mr. Mohammad Peyrovi, Deputy Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Upon the third resumption of the meeting, on 15 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lithuania to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting (resumption 3), the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council,[7] to extend an invitation to Mr. Ahmet Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

In a letter dated 25 February 1994,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council are grateful for your report of 10 February 1994 on the massacre of the civilian population in Stupni Do, Bosnia and Herzegovina.[9]

"The members of the Council are greatly disturbed by the findings of the investigation contained in your report and thus request you to transmit the report, as well as all information at the disposal of the Secretariat that may reveal serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia, to the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

"The members of the Council welcome the fact that investigations are continuing in order to gain as much evidence as possible and would be grateful if they could be kept informed of the progress of the investigations."

At its 3344th meeting, on 4 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

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[6]Document S/1994/170, incorporated in the record of the 3336th meeting (resumption 1).

[7]Document S/1994/174, incorporated in the record of the 3336th meeting (resumption 3).

[8]S/1994/217.

[9]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/154.

Resolution 900 (1994)

of 4 March 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking note of the positive developments in and around Sarajevo, which constitute only a first step towards the restoration of peace and security throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of a negotiated settlement between the parties, recalling the measures taken in and around Sarajevo under resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, and welcoming the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and between the Bosnian Serb party and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the cease-fire and measures related to heavy weapons in and around Sarajevo, reached on 9 February 1994,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of achieving complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods and of the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo,

Determined to restore essential public services in Sarajevo,

Welcoming, as part of the international effort to restore normal life to the city, the intention of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, announced on 2 March 1994, to send immediately a joint civil mission to Sarajevo to assess the requirements for the restoration of essential public services, within the United Nations framework,

Reaffirming in this context the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and plurireligious centre,

Welcoming the goal of achieving the prompt rotation of United Nations Protection Force personnel in Srebrenica and the early reopening of the Tuzla airport,

Mindful of the serious discussions which have taken place on the issue of Sarajevo, as part of an overall settlement, at the negotiations in the context of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in Maglaj,

Deeply concerned also by the situation of the civilian population in other parts of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in and around Mostar and Vitez,

Welcoming in this context the recent significant developments in peace negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party and with the Government of the Republic of Croatia, as steps towards an overall political settlement, as well as negotiations involving the Bosnian Serb party,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Stressing the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 824 (1993) concerning safe areas, determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this context acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls* for all parties to cooperate with the United Nations Protection Force in the consolidation of the cease-fire in and around Sarajevo;

2. *Calls upon* all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement, and to help restore normal life to the city;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, for a limited period, a senior civilian official, who will act under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia, to draw up an overall assessment and plan of action, in conjunction with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also in consultation with all relevant local authorities, for the restoration of essential public services in the various *opstine* of Sarajevo, other than the city of Pale; this official will be empowered to assist the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in close coordination with all relevant local authorities and the local representatives of the United Nations, to work to implement the plan;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund, to be disbursed within the framework set out in paragraph 3 above, for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo to promote a return to normal life in the city, and encourages States and other donors to contribute thereto;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present within one week of the adoption of the present resolution a report on ways and means for, including the estimated cost of, the implementation of the objectives set forth above;

6. *Calls upon* States and other donors to assist the Secretary-General, in particular by contributing personnel and equipment, in the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report within ten days of the adoption of the present resolution on the feasibility and modalities for the application of the protection, defined in resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), to Maglaj, Mostar and Vitez, taking into account all developments both on the ground and in the negotiations between the parties;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3344th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3349th meeting, on 14 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

"The Security Council remains gravely concerned at the continuing hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It especially deplores the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Maglaj area and the threat it poses to the survival of the remaining civilian population. It notes that this intolerable situation has been perpetuated by the intensity of the nine-month siege of the town, for which the Bosnian Serb party is primarily responsible.

"The Council strongly condemns the indiscriminate shelling by the Bosnian Serb party of the civilian population of Maglaj, which has resulted in heavy casualties, loss of life and material destruction.

"The Council notes with particular concern reports of the recurrent obstruction and looting of humanitarian aid convoys destined for the civilian population of Maglaj, including the most recent incident which took place on 10 March 1994, in which six aid trucks were prevented from reaching the town. It is appalled that not one convoy has reached the town since 25 October 1993. The Council notes that the civilian population has been totally dependent on airdrops and commends those who have provided these vital missions. The Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party and the Bosnian Croat party allow forthwith and without conditions passage to all humanitarian convoys and the immediate evacuation of those in need of urgent medical attention. The Council also demands that the siege of Maglaj be ended immediately.

"The Council welcomes the fact that United Nations Protection Force personnel have now obtained access to Maglaj. It demands that the Bosnian Serb party permit unimpeded and continuing access by the Force to Maglaj.

"The Council also condemns recent attacks against the personnel of the Force as well as of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations. It reiterates its demands that all parties ensure the safety and security of the Force as well as all other United Nations personnel and those of non-governmental organizations and their unimpeded freedom of movement throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council affirms its determination to maintain and build upon the recent positive developments towards peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context notes the importance of protecting Maglaj and its civilian population from further hostilities. It will consider the situation in Maglaj further in the context of its examination of the report of the Secretary-General[11] pursuant to its resolution 900 (1994) of 4 March 1994."

[10] S/PRST/1994/11.

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, documents S/1994/291 and Add.1.

In a letter dated 30 March 1994,[12] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 March 1994 concerning your decision to appoint the senior civilian official in Sarajevo in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 900 (1994)[13] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision."

At its 3359th meeting, on 6 April 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 2 April 1994 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/378)".[14]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing violence in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the attacks on the safe area of Gorazde and the recent acts of violence and terror, including reported acts of ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka and Prijedor.

"The Council takes note of the letter dated 1 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,[16] in which he reported, *inter alia*, on the hostilities in the eastern parts of his country. The Council, taking note also of the assessment of the situation provided by the Secretariat and in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March[11] and paragraphs 29 and 30 of his report of 16 March 1994,[17] calls for an end to any provocative actions by whomsoever committed in and around the safe areas.

"The Council strongly condemns the shelling and infantry and artillery attacks by the besieging Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Gorazde in which many civilians have lost their lives and several hundreds have been wounded. The Council takes serious note of the continuing defiance of the relevant Council resolutions, in particular of resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993 related to the protection of safe areas. The Council demands the immediate cessation of any further attacks against the safe area of Gorazde and its population and calls upon those concerned to take all measures to ensure full respect for the status of the safe areas in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 824 (1993).

"The Council welcomes the measures being taken by the United Nations Protection Force to strengthen its

[12] S/1994/369.

[13] S/1994/368.

[14] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

[15] S/PRST/1994/14.

[16] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/378.

[17] Ibid., *Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/300.

presence in Gorazde, and the impending visit of the Force Commander for Bosnia and Herzegovina to assess the situation further. The Council calls upon the parties to ensure that troops of the Force have unimpeded access to the area in and around Gorazde and to assure the safety and security of those troops. The Council underlines the importance it attaches to ensuring the safety and security of the troops of the Force in and around Gorazde.

"The Council stresses the need to achieve normal conditions of life in Gorazde, including restoration of essential public services, with the assistance of the United Nations and with the cooperation of the parties.

"The Council deplores recent acts of violence and terror including ethnic cleansing, particularly in Prijedor and Banja Luka. It reaffirms that the International Tribunal was established under its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 for the purpose of investigating crimes of this sort and trying persons accused of committing such crimes. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council calls upon all parties to join the negotiation process aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and further calls for an immediate cease-fire, the cessation of hostilities and an exchange of all persons imprisoned as a result of the war. The Council welcomes the planned meeting between the military commanders in Sarajevo under the auspices of the Force.

"The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter."

At its 3364th meeting, on 14 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[18]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at recent incidents in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina affecting the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations Protection Force personnel as reported by the Secretariat. These incidents constitute clear violations of the Council's resolutions, which bind the parties. The Council condemns such incidents and warns those responsible of the serious consequences of their actions.

"The Council affirms its full support for the Force in its execution of the Council's relevant resolutions. It demands that all parties, in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow the Force unimpeded freedom of movement and refrain from any further actions which could threaten the safety of Force personnel. It calls upon them to work closely with the Force, to cease all hostilities and to cooperate fully in efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

[18]S/PRST/1994/19.

At its 3367th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokić, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Pakistan,[19] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ahmet Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 913 (1994)

of 22 April 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994,

Recalling also the statement by the President of the Security Council of 6 April 1994 relating to the situation in the safe area of Gorazde,[15]

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing hostilities in and around Gorazde, as well as by the consequences for the situation in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the negotiation process aimed at an overall political settlement,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the Bosnian Serb forces for their continued offensive against the safe area of Gorazde, which has resulted in the death of numerous civilians and tremendous human suffering,

Condemning all attacks against civilian populations and humanitarian relief workers, and reiterating that any persons committing violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible,

Condemning also the Bosnian Serb party for its failure to negotiate in good faith and to uphold its commitments made to the representatives of the United Nations and the

[19]Document S/1994/482, incorporated in the record of the 3367th meeting.

Russian Federation in respect of cease-fire arrangements in and around Gorazde,

Sharing the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his reports of 11 March[11] and 16 March 1994,[17] and taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas,

Determined to contribute to the immediate establishment of a lasting cease-fire in Gorazde as well as throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through negotiations between the parties, and to ensure its respect,

Reaffirming the mandate conferred on the United Nations Protection Force by its resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, 844 (1993) of 18 June 1993 and 908 (1994), and emphasizing that the Force will continue to make full use of this mandate as and when needed in execution of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Praising the untiring and courageous action of the personnel of the Force and of other United Nations agencies in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Condemning the harassment and the detention of Force personnel by the Bosnian Serb forces and all obstacles to the freedom of movement of the Force,

Paying tribute to the enlargement of diplomatic efforts towards the conclusion of an overall political settlement, welcoming in this context the ongoing international efforts by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, and determined to strengthen and coordinate these international efforts in order to bring together the current diplomatic initiatives with the aim of securing the participation of all the parties concerned in an overall political settlement,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement in all its missions, and to these ends acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

1. *Demands* the immediate conclusion by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party of a cease-fire agreement, under the auspices of the United Nations Protection Force, in Gorazde and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to an agreement on cessation of hostilities, and demands that all parties comply strictly with such agreements;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Force is able, within the limits of its available resources, to monitor the situation in Gorazde and respect of any cease-fire and disengagement of the military forces in Gorazde, including any measure to put heavy weapons of the parties under United Nations control;

3. *Condemns* the shelling and attacks by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Gorazde as defined in resolution 824 (1993), and demands the withdrawal of these forces and their weapons to a distance to be agreed by the Force wherefrom they cease to constitute a threat to the status of Gorazde as a safe area;

B

4. *Calls* for an end to any provocative action by whomsoever committed in and around the safe areas;

5. *Demands* the immediate release of all United Nations personnel still held by the Bosnian Serb forces;

6. *Also demands* unimpeded freedom of movement for the Force in the fulfilment of all its tasks and the removal of all obstacles to such freedom of movement;

7. *Confirms* the decision in resolution 908 (1994) to take action by 30 April 1994 at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General;

C

8. *Underlines* the urgent need to intensify the efforts towards an overall political settlement agreed by all parties in the Former Yugoslavia, in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. *Calls* for the intensification of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement with coordination and close consultation between the representatives of the United States of America and the Russian Federation and those of the United Nations and the European Union, with the aim of bringing together current diplomatic initiatives;

D

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter, and stands ready promptly to consider taking further measures as required.

Adopted unanimously at the 3367th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3370th meeting, on 27 April 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Greece, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 22 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/492)".[14]

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokić, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Pakistan,[20] to extend an invitation to Mr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the

[20]Document S/1994/507, incorporated in the record of the 3370th meeting.

Organization of the Islamic Conference, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

In a letter dated 29 April 1994,[21] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council, while discussing the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the safe areas established by the relevant resolutions of the Council, took note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas, as contained in his reports of 11 March[11] and 16 March 1994.[17]

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to submit by 10 May 1994 further specific recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas as defined in resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993."

At its 3374th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[22]

"The Security Council calls upon the parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to agree to a complete cessation of hostilities, to comply fully therewith, and to resume immediately negotiations, without preconditions, for the conclusion of an overall settlement. It demands that the parties immediately refrain from any offensive military action and any action likely to lead to renewed fighting.

"The Council is concerned at recent indications of increasing tension in a number of areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Posavina 'corridor'.

"The Council welcomes the arrangements reported by the Secretariat to establish a United Nations Protection Force presence in the region of the Posavina 'corridor'. It encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia to pursue this rapidly and also to seek enhanced aerial surveillance of this and other areas of tension. The Council calls on all the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative and the Force in the planned deployment. It warns the parties of the serious consequences of any offensive military action in or around the Posavina 'corridor'.

"The Council is considering further decisions on the matter and will remain actively seized of it."

At its 3380th meeting, on 25 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 913 (1994) (S/1994/600)".[14]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[23]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 913 (1994).[24]

"The Council reiterates the urgent need to intensify efforts towards an overall political settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It calls on the parties to resume, without preconditions, serious efforts to reach a political settlement.

"The Council reaffirms the urgent need for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the Council supports the decision of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 913 (1994), to entrust his Special Representative and the Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force with the task of achieving a comprehensive cessation of hostilities. In this context it welcomes the call for such a cessation of hostilities in the communiqué dated 13 May 1994 issued at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Geneva.[25]

"The Council demands immediate and full compliance with its resolution 913 (1994) and, in respect of Gorazde, calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Force to that end."

At its 3387th meeting, on 1 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[26]

"The Security Council recalls its presidential statement of 25 May 1994.[23]

"The Council reiterates the urgent need for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls upon the parties to resume, without preconditions, serious efforts to reach a political settlement. In that regard, it fully supports efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and the Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force to negotiate such a cessation of hostilities, and welcomes the decision to convene a meeting with the parties at Geneva on 2 June 1994. It also welcomes the reported decision of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Bosnian Serb party

[21] S/1994/521.
[22] S/PRST/1994/23.
[23] S/PRST/1994/26.
[24] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/600.
[25] Ibid., document S/1994/579.
[26] S/PRST/1994/29.

to attend that meeting. The Council strongly encourages the parties to negotiate in good faith, so that a cessation of hostilities can be agreed to as quickly as possible.

"To that end, the Council strongly demands immediate, full and unconditional compliance with its resolution 913 (1994) of 22 April 1994, and in this context endorses the efforts made by the Force to ensure the implementation of that resolution. It calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Force in these efforts."

At its 3399th meeting, on 30 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[27]

"The Security Council underlines its support for the 8 June 1994 agreement of the parties to the conflict, in which they agreed to observe a cease-fire for a period of one month starting from 10 June 1994. The Council expresses its grave concern at the parties' failure to comply with the agreement to date.

"The Council calls once again on the parties to stop all offensive military operations and other provocative actions, as well as all cease-fire violations and ethnic cleansing, and to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and the United Nations Protection Force. It also calls on the parties to resume negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities for the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to reaching agreement before the expiration of the 8 June agreement on 10 July 1994, while continuing negotiations to achieve a just and comprehensive peace agreement.

"The Council deplores all attacks on United Nations personnel and calls on those responsible to ensure that such attacks do not take place. It also condemns the restrictions imposed on the freedom of movement of the Force, and demands that these restrictions be immediately lifted, so as to enable the Force to assist in the implementation of the 8 June agreement."

In a letter dated 7 July 1994,[28] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 24 May 1994[29] transmitting the final report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992.

"The members of the Council are grateful to the Commission of Experts for the work done in the discharge of its mandate. They have noted with appreciation that the database and all the other information gathered by the Commission in the course of its work have been forwarded to the office of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal."

At its 3421st meeting, on 2 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[30]

"The Security Council is deeply disturbed at continuing reports of acts of ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serb party in the Bijeljina area. It condemns this practice wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed and demands its immediate cessation. It further condemns all violations of international humanitarian law in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which those who commit them are personally responsible. In this context it calls for the full implementation of the agreement on the release of detainees contained in the 8 June 1994 agreement concluded at Geneva. It calls for the early release of all detainees and, to this end, calls for the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be granted access in particular to all detainees in Lopare and other parts of the Bijeljina area.

"The Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the right of freedom of movement throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the United Nations Protection Force. It notes with dismay that the Bosnian Serb party has not allowed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia to visit Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern, and strongly urges it to permit such access both to the Special Representative and to the Force. It also expresses its concern about continuing restrictions on access to Sarajevo, in particular the closure by the Bosnian Serb party of the routes across the airport opened in cooperation with the Force following the 17 March 1994 agreement."

At its 3428th meeting, on 23 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Tunisia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokić, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its consideration of the item.

[27] S/PRST/1994/31.

[28] S/1994/800.

[29] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/674.

[30] S/PRST/1994/50.

Resolution 941 (1994)

of 23 September 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking note of the information provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross and that contained in other relevant reports,[31, 29] particularly regarding grave violations of international humanitarian law affecting the non-Serb population in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and systematic campaign of terror perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as described in paragraphs 5 to 79 of the above-mentioned report,[31]

Emphasizing that this practice of ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serb forces constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and poses a serious threat to the peace effort,

Expressing its deep concern over the continued denial by Bosnian Serb forces of prompt and unimpeded access to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and the United Nations Protection Force to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas under Bosnian Serb control as demanded by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 2 September 1994,[30]

Recognizing that the International Tribunal has jurisdiction over serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia and that the Council remains committed to its previous resolutions on the importance of cooperation with the Tribunal,

Determined to put an end to the abhorrent and systematic practice of ethnic cleansing wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement in all its missions and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;[32]

2. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the unacceptable practice of ethnic cleansing perpetrated in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

3. *Reaffirms its support* for the established principles that all declarations and actions made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void, and that all displaced persons should be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

4. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb authorities immediately cease their campaign of ethnic cleansing;

5. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party accord the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross immediate and unimpeded access to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, when conditions permit, the deployment of troops of the Force and United Nations monitors to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern and to intensify his efforts in this regard;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Determines* to consider any further steps that it may deem necessary;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3428th meeting.

Resolution 942 (1994)

of 23 September 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the Former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties and implemented in good faith by them, and condemning the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement,[33]

Viewing the measures imposed by the present resolution and by its previous relevant resolutions as a means towards the end of producing a negotiated settlement to the conflict,

Expressing its support for the continuing efforts of Member States, in particular States in the region, to implement its relevant resolutions,

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[31] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/265, annex.

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[33] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1081.

Determining that the situation in the Former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

1. *Expresses its approval* of the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put to the Bosnian parties as part of an overall peace settlement;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the proposed territorial settlement has now been accepted in full by all except the Bosnian Serb party;

3. *Strongly condemns* the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that that party accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

4. *Requires* all parties to continue to observe the ceasefire as agreed on 8 June 1994 and to refrain from all new acts of hostility;

5. *Declares its readiness* to take all measures necessary to assist the parties to give effect to the proposed settlement once it has been accepted by all parties, and in this connection encourages States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to cooperate in an effective manner with the Secretary-General in his efforts to aid the parties to implement the proposed settlement;

B

Resolved to reinforce and extend the measures imposed by its previous resolutions with regard to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

6. *Calls upon* States to desist from any political talks with the leadership of the Bosnian Serb party as long as that party has not accepted the proposed settlement in full;

7. *Decides* that States shall prevent:

(i) Economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of the present resolution, within their territories by any entity, wherever incorporated or constituted, which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

(*a*) Any person in, or resident in, or any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(*b*) Any entity incorporated in or constituted under the law of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as well as

(ii) Economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of the present resolution, within their territories, by any person or entity, including those identified by States for the purpose of the present resolution, found to be acting for or on behalf of and to the benefit of any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or any entity identified in subparagraph (i) above,

provided that:

(*a*) States may authorize such activities to be carried on within their territories, having satisfied themselves on a case-by-case basis that the activities do not result in the transfer of property or interests in property to any person or entity described in subparagraph (i) (a) or (b) above;

(*b*) Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the provision of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, or commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs approved by the Committee;

8. Decides that States shall revoke existing, and issue no further, authorization under paragraph 7 above in respect of any person or entity violating the measures imposed by the present resolution or violating the measures imposed by earlier relevant resolutions, where those violations have occurred after the date of adoption of the present resolution;

9. Decides that States shall consider the term "economic activities" used in paragraph 7 above to mean:

(a) All activities of an economic nature, including commercial, financial and industrial activities and transactions, in particular all activities of an economic nature involving the use of or dealing in, with or in connection with property or interests in property;

(b) The exercise of rights relating to property or interests in property;

(c) The establishment of any new entity or change in management of an existing entity;

10. Decides that States shall consider the term "property or interests in property" used in paragraphs 7 and 9 above to mean funds, financial, tangible and intangible assets, property rights and publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments and any other financial and economic resources;

11. Decides that States in which there are funds or other financial assets or resources of:

(i) Any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(ii) Any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) above or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

shall require all persons and entities within their territories holding such funds or other financial assets or resources to freeze them to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or any other financial assets or resources are made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of any of the above-mentioned persons or entities, except:

(*a*) Payments made in connection with activities authorized in accordance with paragraph 7 above, or

(*b*) Payments made in connection with transactions authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to persons or entities within its territory,

provided that States are satisfied that payments to persons outside their territories will be used for the purpose or in connection with the activities and transactions for which permission is sought, and that in the case of payments made under exception (*a*) above, States may authorize such payments only after they are satisfied on a case-by-

case basis that the payments do not result in the transfer of funds or other financial assets or resources to any person or entity described in subparagraph (*a*) or (*b*) of paragraph 7 (i) above;

12. *Decides* that States shall ensure that all payments of dividends, interest or other income on shares, interest, bonds or debt obligations or amounts derived from an interest in, or the sale or other disposal of, or any other dealing with, tangible and intangible assets and property rights, accruing to:

(i) Any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(ii) Any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

are made only into frozen accounts;

13. *Decides* that the provision of services, both financial and non-financial, to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces shall be prohibited, the only exceptions being (*a*) telecommunications, postal services and legal services consistent with the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, (*b*) services whose supply may be necessary for humanitarian or other exceptional purposes, as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), and (*c*) services authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

14. *Decides* that States shall prevent the entry into their territories of:

(*a*) The members of the authorities, including legislative authorities, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and officers of the Bosnian Serb military and paramilitary forces, and those acting on behalf of such authorities or forces;

(*b*) Persons found, after the adoption of the present resolution, to have provided financial, material, logistical, military or other tangible support to Bosnian Serb forces in violation of relevant resolutions of the Council;

(*c*) Persons in or resident in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces found to have violated or contributed to the violation of the measures set out in resolution 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993 and in the present resolution,

and requests that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) establish and maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and competent regional organizations, of the persons falling within this paragraph, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; and provided that the entry of a person included in the list into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized, for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the peace process and with the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, by the Committee or, in the event of disagreement in the Committee, by the Council;

15. *Decides* to prohibit all commercial riverine traffic from entering ports of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), or by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its territory, or in case of *force majeure*;

15. *Decides* that States shall require that all shipments of commodities and products destined for those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces be properly manifested and either be physically inspected by the Sanctions Assistance Missions or the competent national authorities at loading to verify and seal their contents or be laden in a manner which permits adequate physical verification of the contents;

17. *Decides* that States shall, in notifying or submitting applications to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) in respect of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs and essential humanitarian supplies in respect of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, report for information purposes to the Committee on the source of funds from which payment is to be made;

18. *Decides* that States shall, in implementing the measures imposed by the present resolution, take steps to prevent the diversion of benefits to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces from other places, in particular from the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

20. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in the present resolution do not apply to activities related to the United Nations Protection Force, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia or the European Community Monitoring Missions;

21. *Decides* to review the measures imposed by the present resolution whenever appropriate and in any event every four months from the date of adoption of the present resolution, and expresses its readiness to reconsider those measures if the Bosnian Serb party accepts the proposed territorial settlement unconditionally and in full;

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

Adopted at the 3428th meeting by 14 votes to none, with one abstention (China).

Resolution 943 (1994)

of 23 September 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the Former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

Welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[33] which has been put to the Bosnian parties,

Also welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to close the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs,

Further welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting in this regard the letter dated 19 September 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,[34] conveying a report from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on the establishment and commencement of operations on a mission of the International Conference to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Calling upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to maintain the effective closure of the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs;

Noting that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 remains in force,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that:

   (i) The restrictions imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 24 of resolution 820 (1993) with regard to aircraft which are not impounded at the date of adoption of the present resolution and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to all civilian passenger flights to and from the Belgrade airport carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia;

   (ii) The restrictions imposed by paragraphs 24 and 28 of resolution 820 (1993) and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to the ferry service between Bar in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bari in Italy carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991);

   (iii) The measures imposed by paragraph 8 (*b*) and (*c*) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning participation in sporting events and cultural exchanges,

shall be suspended for an initial period of one hundred days from the day following the receipt by the Security Council of a report from the Secretary-General that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have certified that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and that arrangements are in place pursuant to the decision of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through that border;

2. *Invites* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Requests* that every thirty days the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have certified that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, that those authorities are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border;

4. *Decides* that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

5. *Decides* to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3428th meeting by 11 votes to 2 (Djibouti and Pakistan), with 2 abstentions (Nigeria and Rwanda).

[34] Ibid., document S/1994/1074.

Decisions

At its 3433rd meeting, on 30 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[35]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the deteriorating security situation in the safe area of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has included increased levels of armed violence, deliberate attacks on United Nations Protection Force troops and on humanitarian flights, severe restrictions on public utilities and continued restriction of the flow of transport and communications. It notes that normal life has not been fully restored to Sarajevo, as called for in its resolution 900 (1994) of 4 March 1994.

"The Council expresses concern at the deliberate interruptions of utilities and communications to the civilian population in Sarajevo, as well as the extended period of closure of the Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights and of the route across that airport opened in cooperation with the Force following the agreement of 17 March 1994, as a result of the actions by the Bosnian Serb party. The Council calls upon the Bosnian Serb party not to interfere with the normal functioning of the Sarajevo airport. It further calls upon the Bosnian Serb party to cooperate with efforts to restore fully the flow of gas and electricity to Sarajevo, to reopen all land routes to Sarajevo and, now and in the future, to refrain from impeding the normal operations of these and all other utilities and means of communication and transport. It calls upon all parties not to interfere with the supply of gas or electricity to the civilian population. It reiterates its call to all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and for humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement and to help restore normal life to the city.

"The Council condemns in particular the deliberate attack on 22 September 1994 on troops of the Force in Sarajevo, just one of a number of attacks which clearly suggest a deliberate pattern. The Council also notes with alarm, and condemns without reservation, the reported statements of the Bosnian Serb leadership that the Bosnian Serb party would target activities of the Force in retaliation for the passage of a Council resolution tightening sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs. It warns the Bosnian Serb leadership against any retaliatory action, whether against the Force or any other party and in that context welcomes efforts to support troops of the Force.

"The Council fully supports the efforts of the Force to assure compliance with measures designed by the international community to improve conditions in Sarajevo. It advises both parties, in particular the Bosnian Serbs, to comply with those measures.

"The Council strongly condemns any provocative actions in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina by whomsoever committed, and demands immediate cessation of such actions.

"The Council encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and the Force to explore as a matter of priority proposals for the demilitarization of Sarajevo.

"The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter."

At its 3454th meeting, on 8 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, the Sudan, Tunisia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 3 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1248)".[36]

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokić, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its consideration of the item.

Upon the first resumption of the meeting, on 9 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Thailand to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting (resumption 1), the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Pakistan,[37] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ahmet Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3456th meeting, on 13 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Letter dated 11 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1283);[38]

"Letter dated 12 November 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1286)".[36]

[35] S/PRST/1994/57.

[36] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

[37] Document S/1994/1269, incorporated in the record of the 3454th meeting (resumption 1).

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[38]

"The Security Council views with alarm the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihać area and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it. It strongly urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from all hostile actions and to exercise the utmost restraint.

"The Council condemns any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect that border and refrain from hostile acts across it.

"The Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to abstain from any action that could cause a further escalation in the fighting.

"The Council demands that all parties and others concerned immediately ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force, unimpeded access for humanitarian supplies.

"The Council expresses full support for the efforts of the Force and calls on the parties to respect the safety and security of the Force, its unimpeded access to supplies and its freedom of movement.

"The Council emphasizes the significance of its resolutions on safe areas and demands that all concerned facilitate implementation of these resolutions, and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihać, drawing on the experience of the Force in Bihać and the other safe areas."

At its 3460th meeting, on 18 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[39]

"The Security Council condemns in the strongest possible terms the attack on the safe area of Bihać by aircraft belonging to the so-called Krajina Serb forces, which involved the dropping of napalm and cluster bombs in south-west Bihać, in clear violation of the status of Bihać as a safe area. This violation is all the more grave because of the threat it poses to the United Nations Protection Force troops deployed in the safe area of Bihać.

"The Council also condemns the shelling by the so-called Krajina Serb forces from the United Nations Protected Areas as a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relevant Council resolutions. It demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, cease immediately all hostile actions across the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council further demands an immediate end to all military activity which endangers the lives of the Force personnel deployed in the Bihać area and demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, restore the freedom of movement of Force personnel in and around the Bihać area, including their unimpeded access to supplies.

"The Council calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting, and also calls on them to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihać area."

At its 3462nd meeting, on 19 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Germany to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 959 (1994)

of 19 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular its resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties and implemented in good faith by them, and condemning the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement,[33]

Reaffirming also the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing special concern about the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihać pocket, including in, from and around the safe areas, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March[11] and 16 March 1994[17] and of his recommendations concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas in his report of 9 May 1994,[40]

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council of 6 April,[15] 30 June,[27] 13 November[38] and 18 November 1994,[39]

Reaffirming its previous calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting and to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihać area,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and plurireligious

[38] S/PRST/1994/66.
[39] S/PRST/1994/69.
[40] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/555.

centre, and noting in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the peace plan of the Contact Group,

Taking note of the communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union and the foreign ministers of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America[41] and, in particular, of their commitment to strengthen the regime of safe areas,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the recent hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. *Condemns* any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect the border and refrain from hostile acts across it;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas;

4. *Calls upon* all the Bosnian parties to respect fully the status and functions of the Force and to cooperate with it in its efforts to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas, and demands that all parties and others concerned show maximum restraint and put an end to all hostile actions in and around the safe areas in order to ensure that the Force can carry out its mandate in this regard effectively and safely;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update his recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas and to encourage the Force, in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue the efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening the regimes of safe areas taking into account the specific situation in each case, and recalls its request to the Secretary-General made in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994[38] to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihać;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General and the Force to intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the Bosnian parties on the modalities of demilitarization of Sarajevo, bearing in mind the need for the restoration of normal life to the city and for free access to and from the city by land and air and the free and unimpeded movement of people, goods and services in and around the city in line with its resolution 900 (1994), particularly paragraph 2 thereof;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 December 1994;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3462nd meeting.

[41] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/916.

Decisions

At its 3466th meeting, on 26 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 25 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1342)".[36]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[42]

"The Security Council reiterates its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the Bihać region and especially in the safe area of Bihać. It condemns in the strongest possible terms all the violations of the safe area of Bihać by whomsoever committed, in particular the flagrant and blatant entry into the safe area by the Bosnian Serb forces. It also notes with concern the hostilities around Velika Kladusa. It demands that all parties and others concerned agree to and implement an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihać region, in particular in and around the safe area of Bihać. It calls on all parties to intensify negotiations for a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Contact Group as part of an overall peace settlement.

"The Council expresses its full support for the continued efforts by United Nations personnel to achieve a cease-fire in the Bihać area, as well as for the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force to implement its mandate to deter attacks against the safe areas. The Council insists on the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military forces from the Bihać safe area and on the need to ensure full respect by all parties of the safe areas, particularly for the benefit of the civilian population. The Council calls on all parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with these efforts. The Council underlines the terms of resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, which enable the Force to carry out its mandate in relation to safe areas.

"The Council commends the Force, including those of its personnel serving in the Bihać region, in particular the Bangladeshi troops, for the important contributions they are making under the most difficult conditions. It calls on the parties and all others concerned to ensure freedom of movement for personnel of the Force and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and access to necessary supplies for the Force and the civilian population throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

"The Council condemns violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the so-called Krajina Serb forces and others concerned in the Bihać region. It demands that all hostile acts across that international border cease immediately, and also demands that all so-called Krajina Serb forces withdraw immedi-

[42] S/PRST/1994/71.

ately from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council reiterates its full support for the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put by the Contact Group to the parties as part of an overall peace settlement. The Council reiterates its condemnation of the Bosnian Serb party's refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement and demands that that party accept it unconditionally and in full.

"The Council will monitor compliance with the terms of the present statement and react appropriately."

At its 3471st meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[43]

"The Security Council reiterates its concern over the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in the Bihać region and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihać. It remains concerned over the blatant violation of the Bihać safe area. The Council remains determined fully to support efforts to negotiate a peaceful resolution of that conflict consistent with its previous resolutions and the proposals of the Contact Group.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of United Nations officials to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihać. It takes note with satisfaction of the proposal put to the parties by United Nations officials for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihać region to be followed by a ceasefire throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the interposition of the United Nations Protection Force in the Bihać safe area, a complete demilitarization of the safe area involving the withdrawal from it by all military forces and opening corridors for humanitarian relief. The Council welcomes the acceptance by the Bosnian Government of this proposal and calls on the Bosnian Serb party also to accept it.

"The Council welcomes the impending visit of the Secretary-General to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihać and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ensure the security of the Force as it implements its mandate."

At its 3475th meeting, on 2 December 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt and Turkey to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At its 3478th meeting, on 13 December 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[44]

"The Security Council strongly condemns the deliberate attack on Bangladeshi United Nations peacekeepers on 12 December 1994 in Velika Kladusa, in the region of Bihać in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The attacked personnel of the United Nations Protection Force were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier, unmistakably carrying clear United Nations markings. It was hit by a wire-guided anti-tank missile resulting in one death and injuries to four other Bangladeshi personnel.

"The Council expresses profound regret at the casualties suffered by the United Nations peace-keepers as a result of this unprovoked and dastardly attack. It wishes to convey its deep condolences to the Government of Bangladesh as well as to the families of the affected soldiers.

"The Council endorses the protest that the Force has made to the Abdic forces and to the local Serb authorities in Knin, and its warning to the authorities in Pale.

"The Council is outraged at this incident of direct attack on the Force personnel and demands that such attacks do not recur. It warns the perpetrators of the attack that their heinous act of violence carries corresponding individual responsibility."

[43] S/PRST/1994/74.

[44] S/PRST/1994/79.

Decisions

In a letter dated 4 February 1994,[46] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 February 1994 concerning your proposal to appoint General Bertrand de Sauville de La Presle (France) as Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force[47] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 23 March 1994,[48] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 March 1994 concerning the addition to the list of contributing countries for the United Nations Protection Force[49] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3356th meeting, on 31 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"United Nations Protection Force:

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 900 (1994) (S/1994/291 and Corr.1 and Add.1);[3]

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 871 (1993) (S/1994/300);[3]

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 844 (1993), 836 (1993) and 776 (1992) (S/1994/333 and Add.1);[3]

"Letter dated 30 March 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/367)".[3]

Resolution 908 (1994)

of 31 March 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 871 (1993) of 4 October 1993 on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March ,[11] 16 March [17] and 24 March 1994[50] and his letter dated 30 March 1994,[51]

Having considered also the letter dated 16 March 1994 from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General,[52]

Emphasizing the need for a negotiated settlement accepted by all parties, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the cease-fire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party and the signature of the Washington Framework Agreement of 1 March 1994 between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Bosnian Croat party,[53] as steps towards an overall settlement,

Underlining the importance of involving the Bosnian Serb party in further efforts to achieve an overall negotiated settlement,

Welcoming the cease-fire agreement signed on 29 March 1994 between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas,[54] which was facilitated by the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the European Union and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the discussions between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), pursuant to the joint statement of 19 January 1994,

Welcoming further the recent significant progress achieved in and around Sarajevo, and stressing that a strong and visible presence of the Force in this area, as well as in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, within the framework of its mandate, is essential to consolidate such progress,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 14 March 1994[10] and the joint letter of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia dated 17 March 1994,[55] and in this context taking note of the recent developments in Maglaj,

Determined to put an end to the suffering of the civilian population in and around Maglaj,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts aimed at the reopening of the Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes,

[45] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993.

[46] S/1994/122.

[47] S/1994/121.

[48] S/1994/331.

[49] S/1994/330.

[50] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, documents S/1994/333 and Add.1.

[51] Ibid., document S/1994/367.

[52] Ibid., document S/1994/305.

[53] Framework Agreement establishing a Federation in the Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a Majority Bosniac and Croat Population; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/255.

[54] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/367, annex.

[55] Ibid., document S/1994/308.

Welcoming also the work undertaken by the joint civil mission to Sarajevo of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Welcoming further the dispatch of the European Union fact-finding mission to Mostar with a view to helping improve living conditions in that city and contributing to the implementation of the agreements between the parties on it,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement in all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March,[11] 16 March[17] and 24 March,[50] and his letter dated 30 March 1994;[51]

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where the United Nations Protection Force is deployed;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Force for an additional period terminating on 30 September 1994;

4. *Recognizes* the need, following recent progress, for increased resources for the Force, described in the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 and 16 March 1994 and his letter dated 30 March 1994, decides, as an initial step, to authorize an increase of Force personnel by up to 3,500 additional troops, and also decides to take action by 30 April 1994 at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned documents, with a view to providing the Force with the means necessary for the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Approves* the Force's plans, described in the report of the Secretary-General of 24 March 1994,[50] for the re-opening of the Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes, and authorizes additional resources requested in paragraph 14 of that report for these purposes;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to assist the Secretary-General to implement paragraphs 4 and 5 above by contributing personnel, equipment and training;

7. *Urges* that necessary arrangements be concluded, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel with the Republic of Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

8. *Decides* that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the Force, all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in defence of Force personnel in the performance of the Force's mandate, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraph 12 of his report of 16 March 1994 ;[17]

9. *Urges* the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas to comply with the cease-fire agreement signed on 29 March 1994,[51] and welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Force towards implementing this agreement;

10. *Also urges* all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with the Force in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures in all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas, further urges the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas, *inter alia*, to revive the Joint Commission process with regard to communication links and economic issues, and recognizes in this context the importance of the immediate reopening of the Adriatic oil pipeline for the economies of the Republic of Croatia and of the other countries in the region;

11. *Endorses* the proposals in section II of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994,[11] on arrangements relating to the cease-fire and ensuring the freedom of movement in and around Sarajevo, including the additional tasks set out in paragraph 14 thereof, emphasizes the need for the Force to deploy its resources in a flexible manner, in particular in and around the safe areas, and authorizes the Force to carry out these tasks in relation to the cease-fire entered into by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party and, following a report by the Secretary-General and within existing resources, in relation to any further cease-fire agreed between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the peace process;

12. *Encourages* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia, in cooperation with the authorities of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, to use his good offices, as appropriate, to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in that Republic;

13. *Urges* the parties to seize the opportunity provided by the Force's continuation to bring the peace process to a successful conclusion;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia[56] and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, as well as on the outcome of the negotiations within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and decides to reconsider the mandate of the Force at any time according to the developments on the ground and in the negotiations;

B

15. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a senior civilian official for the restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo in accordance with the provisions of resolution 900 (1994) of 4 March 1994;[13]

16. *Commends* in this context the setting up of the Interim Coordination Board to assess the situation in Sarajevo in order to facilitate the task of this senior official;

17. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General on 21 March 1994 of a voluntary trust fund for the restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 900

[56]Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23280, annex III.

(1994), and strongly appeals to the international community to make voluntary financial contributions to this trust fund;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the steps being taken by the Secretary-General, the Force and other United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to restore normal life to all areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, encourages them to continue their efforts, and in this context requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of further enhancing the work of the civilian component of the Force;

19. *Calls on* the parties to honour their commitments to ensure the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Force unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in performance of their mandate, and in particular calls upon the Bosnian Croat party to release infrastructure equipment and material urgently needed for humanitarian relief;

C

20. *Welcomes* the presence of Force personnel and the arrival of humanitarian convoys in Maglaj, but expresses once again its deep concern at the situation there;

21. *Welcomes also* the contribution of the Force, within its available resources, to the restoration of safety and security to the area in and around Maglaj in order to promote the well-being of its inhabitants;

22. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party cease forthwith all military operations against the town of Maglaj and remove all obstacles to free access to it, condemns all such obstacles, and calls upon all parties to show restraint;

23. *Takes note* of the assessment by the Secretary-General of the feasibility of extending the safe area concept to Maglaj ,[11] and requests him to keep the situation under review and to report to the Council as appropriate;

D

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of the Force's mandate;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3356th meeting.

Decision

At its 3369th meeting, on 27 April 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"United Nations Protection Force:

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 900 (1994) (S/1994/291 and Corr.1 and Add.1);[3]

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 871 (1993) (S/1994/300);[3]

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 844 (1993), 836 (1993) and 776 (1992) (S/1994/333 and Add.1);[3]

"Letter dated 30 March 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/367)".[3]

Resolution 914 (1994)

of 27 April 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994 and 913 (1994) of 22 April 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March,[11] 16 March[17] and 24 March 1994[50] and his letter dated 30 March 1994,[51]

Determined to strengthen the operations of the United Nations Protection Force in fulfilment of its mandate,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement in all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes once again* the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March, 16 March and 24 March 1994 and his letter dated 30 March 1994;

2. *Decides* to authorize, as recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned documents, an increase of United Nations Protection Force personnel by up to 6,550 additional troops, 150 military observers and 275 civilian police monitors, in addition to the reinforcement already approved in resolution 908 (1994);

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3369th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 5 August 1994,[57] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1994 concerning an addition to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Protection Force[58] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3416th meeting, on 11 August 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force: letter dated 26 July 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/888)."[59]

[57] S/1994/936.
[58] S/1994/935.
[59] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[60]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the letter from the Secretary-General dated 26 July 1994[61] and by further reports from the Secretariat of continuing difficulties that have arisen for the operations of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia owing to blockades of Force traffic into the United Nations Protected Areas by demonstrators. The Council considers that such blockades by Croatian citizens as well as related impediments imposed by the Croatian authorities on the freedom of movement of the Force are inadmissible. In that context the Council deplores the remaining blockades of access roads to the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia.

"The Council is encouraged by the signing on 4 August 1994 of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Protection Force regarding the procedures regulating Force traffic to and from the United Nations Protected Areas, and calls on the Croatian authorities to implement its provisions faithfully. The Council welcomes the progress that has been made since the signature of this agreement to open eleven of nineteen crossing points. However, the Council reminds the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its obligation to facilitate the unimpeded access of the Force to all nineteen crossing points agreed upon in the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994.[54]

"In this context the Council is also concerned about the continuing unacceptable practice of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of levying tolls and other taxes on the Force for the use of roads and airports in the Republic of Croatia. The Council strongly disapproves of any action that would both impede the functioning of the Force and add to the already high cost of the peacekeeping operation in Croatia. Recalling paragraph 7 of its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994, the Council again urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude without further delay a status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations Protection Force and to resolve the above and any other issues in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the right of all displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. The Council expects the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the efforts of the Force."

At its 3434th meeting, on 30 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 908 (1994) (S/1994/1067 and Add.1)".[59]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Vladislav Jovanović, at his request, to address the Council in the course of its consideration of the item.

[60] S/PRST/1994/44.

[61] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/888.

Resolution 947 (1994)

of 30 September 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia, and reaffirming in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994, on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 May[40] and 17 September 1994,[62]

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the Former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States in the context of the Contact Group, and emphasizing the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group and its role in the overall peace process in the area,

Recognizing that the major provisions of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia[56] and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 871 (1993) of 4 October 1993, still remain to be implemented,

Stressing that the Force plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities and thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement,

Paying tribute to the Force personnel in the performance of the mandate of the Force, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of the Force and its freedom of movement in all its missions, and to these ends, as regards the Force in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994,[62] and approves the proposals therein concerning the activities of the United Nations Protection Force in relation to mine clearance, public information and civilian police;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Force for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1995;

3. *Urges* all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with the Force in carrying out its mandate, to refrain from any hostile and provocative acts against Force personnel, and to ensure their security and their freedom of movement;

[62] Ibid., documents S/1994/1067 and Add.1.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report no later than 20 January 1995 on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider the mandate of the Force in the light of that report;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of resolution 871 (1993), to include in that report information on progress towards (*a*) opening the road and railway communications with the United Nations Protected Areas and the rest of the Republic of Croatia, (*b*) establishing the water and electricity supply in all regions of Croatia for the mutual benefit of all its citizens, and (*c*) opening the Adriatic pipeline;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to update his report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993 and to expand it as appropriate to cover other areas where the Force is deployed;

7. *Affirms* the right of all displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in safety and dignity with the assistance of the international community;

8. *Reaffirms its support* for the established principle that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void;

9. *Calls on* all parties and others concerned fully to comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Former Yugoslavia and concerning in particular the Force in Croatia, to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of its mandate;

10. *Expresses its concern* that the necessary arrangements, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, have not yet been concluded by the Republic of Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and calls upon them to conclude such arrangements without delay;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of the mandate of the Force, and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force;

12. *Urges* the Bosnian Serb party fully to respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and to refrain from any actions that are threatening its security;

13. *Also urges* that the pilot project described in paragraph 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994[62] be put into effect as soon as possible;

14. *Declares* that the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the "pink zones", to the extent that it is compatible with the 29 March 1994 cease-fire agreement, must be accomplished under the close supervision of the Force, and in such a manner as to avoid any further destabilization of the region;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3434th meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 5 December 1994,[63] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 December 1994[64] has been brought to the attention of the Security Council. The Council takes note of the information it contains."

[63] S/1994/1381.
[64] S/1994/1380.

Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)[45]

Decisions

At its 3348th meeting, on 14 March 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[65]

"The Security Council has taken note of the letters dated 10 and 14 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In these documents, his Government acknowledges that the Bulgarian convoy, the *Ilan Kubrat*, composed of 6 barges transporting 6,000 tons of diesel oil on the Danube, entered the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the morning of 6 March 1994 at the port of

[65] S/PRST/1994/10.

Prahovo. The Government also recognizes that the cargo was unloaded and that the convoy returned to Bulgaria without it.

"The Council most strongly condemns this flagrant violation by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the relevant resolutions of the Council prohibiting the shipment of commodities and products to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It holds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) fully accountable for the non-return of the cargo of the *Han Kubrat*.

"The Council welcomes the cooperative attitude of the Bulgarian Government. It calls upon the authorities of Bulgaria to assess the precise circumstances of this act and to prosecute those responsible for it.

"The Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to free and unimpeded navigation on the Danube, which is essential to legitimate commerce in the region. It again stresses that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have undertaken in writing to guarantee the freedom and security of navigation on this crucial international waterway. It invites them to respect scrupulously their commitments in this regard.

"The Council stands ready to address the issue again in the future."

Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)[45]

Decisions

In a letter dated 11 April 1994,[66] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have cons ered your letter of 31 March 1994[67] in which you advis the Council of the progress of further efforts, under your auspices, in relation to the difference between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their support for your efforts and those of your Special Envoy, Mr. Cyrus Vance, and their hope that both parties will cooperate fully with you and Mr. Vance to resolve the difference between them.

"The members of the Council request you to keep them fully informed of developments."

In a letter dated 7 June 1994,[68] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your report of 27 May 1994 pursuant to resolution 845 (1993) concerning the difference between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[69]

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their appreciation for your efforts and those of your Special Envoy, Mr. Cyrus Vance. They welcome the steps taken so far under your auspices and support your intention to proceed with further discussions as expeditiously as possible. They welcome the fact that both parties have agreed to take part in further talks at the Minister for Foreign Affairs level on or about 13 June 1994. They urge both parties to cooperate fully with you and Mr. Vance in order to reach agreement on outstanding issues as soon as possible.

"The members of the Council welcome your intention to report further on the substance of Mr. Vance's discussions after his meetings with the parties in June."

In a letter dated 17 August 1994,[70] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 5 August 1994 pursuant to resolution 845 (1993) concerning the difference between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their continuing appreciation for your efforts and those of your Special Envoy, Mr. Cyrus Vance. They note that at the latest round of discussions both parties thoroughly reviewed a number of proposals addressing the principal difference of substance, the name.

"The members of the Council expressed some concern that, in spite of several rounds of discussions between the parties following the adoption of resolution 845 (1993) on 18 June 1993, the principal difference of substance—the name—remains unresolved. They were also concerned at the possible consequences that continuation of the current situation might have for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. They fully shared the views you expressed on 12 and 13 July to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that the parties should reach an early agreement on a solution to the difference between them.

"The members of the Council welcome the desire of both parties to continue with discussions under your auspices, and their commitment to resume those discussions with Mr. Vance this autumn. They call upon both parties to cooperate fully with you and Mr. Vance in order to reach agreement on outstanding issues as soon as possible."

[66] S/1994/415.

[67] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/376.

[68] S/1994/679.

[69] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/632.

[70] S/1994/979.

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia[45]

Decision

At its 3401st meeting, on 8 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia: appointment of the Prosecutor".

Resolution 936 (1994)

of 8 July 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[71]

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Richard J. Goldstone as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

Adopted without a vote at the 3401st meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 25 July 1994,[72] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter of 14 July 1994[73] transmitting copies of the agreement between the United Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the Headquarters of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the Agreement for Tenancy of Churchillplein 1, The Hague.

"I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and without prejudice to consideration of the arrangements by the General Assembly, the Security Council finds the arrangements between the United Nations and the Netherlands acceptable. The Council confirms that the seat of the Tribunal has been determined to be in The Hague."

In a letter dated 23 September 1994,[74] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"Article 27 of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,[71] adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, prescribes that imprisonment imposed by the International Tribunal on a convicted person shall be served in a State designated by the International Tribunal from a list of States which have indicated to the Council their willingness to accept convicted persons. In the report on the statute of the International Tribunal presented by the Secretary-General to the Council,[71] it is suggested that the Council make appropriate arrangements to obtain from States an indication of their willingness to accept convicted persons. This information would be communicated to the Registrar of the International Tribunal who would prepare a list of States in which the enforcement of sentences would be carried out.

"On behalf of the Security Council, I hereby kindly request that you assist the Council in obtaining such indications from States."

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[71] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, documents S/25704 and Add.1.

[72] S/1994/849.

[73] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/848.

[74] S/1994/1090.

The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihać

Decision

At its 3461st meeting, on 19 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Germany to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihać".

Resolution 958 (1994)

of 19 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,

Recalling also the statements by the President of the Security Council of 13 November[38] and 18 November 1994,[39] and reiterating its concern about the deteriorating situation in and around the safe area of Bihać,

Having considered the letter dated 18 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council,[75]

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Determining that the situation in the Former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and determined to support the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993), and to this end acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the authorization given in paragraph 10 of its resolution 836 (1993) to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina referred to in its resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, to support the Force in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of its resolution 836 (1993) shall apply also to such measures taken in the Republic of Croatia.

Adopted unanimously at the 3461st meeting.

[75] S/1994/1312.

Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3480th meeting, on 14 December 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)".[36]

Resolution 967 (1994)

of 14 December 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the situation in the Former Yugoslavia, in particular its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia[76] and the communication from the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund of 13 December 1994 annexed thereto, in which the Council is informed of a major resurgence of diphtheria and that the only available stocks of antiserum to combat this serious condition are located in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Recognizing that the export of anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will require an exemption from the provisions of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, and acting in this respect under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to permit, for a period of thirty days from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, the export of 12,000 vials of diphtheria anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. *Decides further* that any payments for such authorized shipments shall be made only into frozen accounts;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3480th meeting.

[76] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1418.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI[1]

Decisions

At its 3328th meeting, on 10 January 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council reiterates its deep concern for the plight of the Haitian people in the ongoing crisis and reaffirms its determination to minimize the impact of this crisis on the most vulnerable groups in Haiti.

"In this context, the Council welcomes the imminent arrival in Haiti of a shipment of fuel approved by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) concerning Haiti.

"The Council also welcomes the role being played by the Pan-American Health Organization in the management, delivery and distribution of fuel for humanitarian purposes.

"The Council attaches great importance to humanitarian assistance in Haiti, including the unimpeded delivery and distribution of fuel used for humanitarian purposes. It will hold responsible any authorities and individuals in Haiti who might in any way interfere with the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance under the overall responsibility of the Pan-American Health Organization or who fail in their responsibility to ensure that this delivery and distribution benefits the intended recipients, those in need of humanitarian assistance. The Council will also hold responsible any authorities or individuals in Haiti who endanger the personal security and safety of all personnel involved in such assistance.

"The Council reaffirms once again its determination to ensure the return to constitutional legality in Haiti, on the basis of the implementation of its relevant resolutions. In this context, it shares the understanding of the Friends of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti[3] that the process as defined by the Governors Island Agreement,[4] which provides, *inter alia*, for the return of President Aristide, constitutes the only viable framework for Haiti to emerge from the crisis and to lead to the establishment of a State under the rule of law."

At its 3352nd meeting, on 23 March 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1994/311)".[5]

Resolution 905 (1994)

of 23 March 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993,

Deeply disturbed by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the armed forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the Mission to begin its work,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 26 November 1993,[6] 19 January 1994[7] and 18 March 1994,[8]

Stressing the continuing importance of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti[4] towards promoting the return of peace and stability in Haiti, including the provisions of paragraph 5, under which the parties call for assistance for modernizing the armed forces and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in these fields,

1. *Takes note* of the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti until 30 June 1994;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at such time as conditions may exist in Haiti for the deployment of the Mission for purposes consistent with paragraph 5 of the Governors Island Agreement and to make specific recommendations, taking into account circumstances at the time of the report, on the composition of the Mission and the scope of its activities within the overall personnel levels established in resolution 867 (1993);

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3352nd meeting.

Decision

At its 3376th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Haiti and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1993.

[2] S/PRST/1994/2.

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26881, annex.

[4] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26063, para. 5.

[5] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[6] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26802.

[7] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/54.

[8] Ibid., document S/1994/311.

Resolution 917 (1994)

of 6 May 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993 and 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994,

Recalling its presidential statements of 11 October 1993,[9] 25 October 1993,[10] 30 October 1993,[11] 15 November 1993[12] and 10 January 1994,[2]

Noting resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92, MRE/RES.4/92 and MRE/RES.5/93, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Organization of American States, and resolutions CP/RES.575 (885/92) and CP/RES.594 (923/92) and declarations CP/DEC.8 (927/93), CP/DEC.9 (931/93), CP/DEC.10 (934/93) and CP/DEC.15 (967/93), adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Noting in particular resolution CP/RES.610 (968/93), adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States on 18 October 1993,

Bearing in mind the statement of conclusions adopted at the meeting of the four Friends of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti, held in Paris on 13 and 14 December 1993,[3]

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 January[7] and 18 March 1994[8] regarding the United Nations Mission in Haiti,

Commending the continuing efforts undertaken by the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to bring about compliance with the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the full restoration of democracy in Haiti,

Reaffirming that the goal of the international community remains the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, under the framework of the Governors Island Agreement,

Stressing in this context the importance of a proper and secure environment for all legislative action agreed to in the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the New York Pact,[13] as well as preparations for free and fair legislative elections in Haiti, as called for in the Constitution, in the framework of the full restoration of democracy in Haiti,

Concerned at the continued failure of the military authorities in Haiti, including the police, to comply with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and at the violations of the related New York Pact committed by political organizations party thereto in relation to the disputed elections of 18 January 1993,

Strongly condemning the numerous instances of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, illegal detentions, abductions, rape and enforced disappearances, the continued denial of freedom of expression and the impunity with which armed civilians have been able to operate and continue operating,

Recalling that in its resolution 873 (1993), the Council confirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures if the military authorities in Haiti continued to impede the activities of the Mission or failed to comply in full with its relevant resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement,

Reaffirming its determination that, in these unique and exceptional circumstances, the situation created by the failure of the military authorities in Haiti to fulfil their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to the Governors Island Agreement and any other authorities in Haiti to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to bring about the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and thus end the political crisis in Haiti;

2. *Decides* that all States shall without delay deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in, or has taken off from, the territory of Haiti, with the exception of regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights, unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian purposes or for other purposes consistent with the present resolution and other relevant resolutions, by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) concerning Haiti;

3. *Decides* that all States shall without delay prevent the entry into their territories of:

(*a*) All officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families;

(*b*) The major participants in the *coup d'état* of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the *coup d'état*, and their immediate families;

(*c*) Those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families;

unless their entry has been approved, for purposes consistent with the present resolution and other relevant resolutions, by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993), and requests that Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the persons falling within this paragraph;

4. *Strongly urges* all States to freeze without delay the funds and financial resources of persons falling within paragraph 3 above, to ensure that neither these nor any other funds and financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of such persons or of the Haitian military, including the police;

5. *Decides* that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 6 to 10 below, which are consistent with the embargo recommended by the Organization of American States, shall, to the extent that these measures are not already in effect under its earlier relevant resolutions, take effect no later than 2359 hours eastern standard time on 21 May 1994, and requests that the Secretary-General, having regard for

[9] S/26567.
[10] S/26633.
[11] S/26668.
[12] S/26747.
[13] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26297, annex.

the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, report to the Council not later than 19 May 1994 on steps the military have taken to comply with actions required of them by the Governors Island Agreement as specified in paragraph 18 below;

6. *Decides* that all States shall prevent:

(*a*) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Haiti and exported therefrom after the aforementioned date;

(*b*) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote the export or transshipment of any commodities or products originating in Haiti, and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Haiti and exported therefrom after the aforementioned date;

7. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originating in their territories, to any person or body in Haiti or to any person or body for the purpose of any business carried on in, or operated from, Haiti and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products, provided that the prohibitions contained in this paragraph shall not apply to:

(*a*) Supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs;

(*b*) With the approval of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993), under the no-objection procedure, other commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs;

(*c*) Petroleum or petroleum products, including propane gas for cooking, authorized in accordance with paragraph 7 of its resolution 841 (1993);

(*d*) Other commodities and products authorized in accordance with paragraph 3 of its resolution 873 (1993);

8. *Decides* that the prohibitions in paragraphs 6 and 7 above shall not apply to trade in informational materials, including books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information, and further decides that journalists may bring in and take out their equipment subject to conditions and terms agreed by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993);

9. *Decides* to prohibit any and all traffic from entering or leaving the territory or territorial sea of Haiti carrying commodities or products the export of which from Haiti or the sale or supply of which to Haiti would be prohibited under paragraphs 6 and 7 above, excepting regularly scheduled maritime shipping lines calling in Haiti with goods permitted under paragraph 7 and which are also carrying other commodities or products in transit to other destinations, subject to formal monitoring arrangements established with States cooperating with the legitimate Government of Haiti, as provided in paragraph 1 of resolution 875 (1993) and paragraph 10 below;

10. *Acting also* under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, *calls upon* Member States cooperating with the legitimate Government of Haiti, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular to halt outward as well as inward maritime shipping as necessary in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and also to ensure that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) is kept regularly informed;

11. *Decides* that all States, including the authorities in Haiti, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the authorities in Haiti, or of any person or body in Haiti, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with the performance of a bond, financial guarantee, indemnity or engagement, issued or granted in connection with or related to the performance of any contract or transaction, where the performance of that contract or transaction was affected by the measures imposed by or pursuant to the present resolution or resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993);

12. *Calls upon* all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution and the earlier relevant resolutions, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the effective date of the measures in the present resolution or earlier relevant resolutions;

13. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 6 June 1994 on the measures they have instituted in implementation of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions;

14. *Decides* that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) shall undertake the following tasks in addition to those set out in resolutions 841 (1993) and 873 (1993) and in paragraph 3 above:

(*a*) To examine reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 above;

(*b*) To seek from all States, in particular neighbouring States, further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions;

(*c*) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;

(*d*) To make recommendations in response to violations of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(*e*) To consider and to decide upon expeditiously any application by States for the approval of flights or entry in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

(*f*) To amend the guidelines referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 841 (1993) to take into account the measures contained in the present resolution;

(*g*) To examine possible requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and to make recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action;

15. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to

make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

16. *Decides* that, until the return of the democratically elected President, it will keep under continuous review, at least on a monthly basis, all the measures in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to report on the situation in Haiti, the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, legislative actions including preparations for legislative elections, the full restoration of democracy in Haiti, the humanitarian situation in that country, and the effectiveness of the implementation of sanctions, with the first report to be submitted not later than 30 June 1994;

17. *Expresses its readiness* to consider progressive suspension of the measures contained in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, based on progress in the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the restoration of democracy in Haiti;

18. *Decides* that, notwithstanding paragraph 16 above, measures in the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions will not be completely lifted until:

(*a*) The retirement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, and the resignation or departure from Haiti of the Chief of the Metropolitan Zone of Port-au-Prince, commonly known as the Chief of Police of Port-au-Prince, and the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Haiti;

(*b*) Completion of the changes by retirement or departure from Haiti in the leadership of the police and military high command called for in the Governors Island Agreement;

(*c*) Adoption of the legislative actions called for in the Governors Island Agreement, as well as the creation of a proper environment in which free and fair legislative elections can be organized in the framework of the full restoration of democracy in Haiti;

(*d*) The creation by authorities of the proper environment for the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

(*e*) The return in the shortest time possible of the democratically elected President and maintenance of constitutional order;

these conditions being necessary for the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement;

19. *Condemns* any attempt illegally to remove legal authority from the legitimately elected President, declares that it would consider illegitimate any purported government resulting from such an attempt, and decides, in such an event, to consider reimposing any measures suspended under paragraph 17 above;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3376th meeting.

Decisions

On 11 May 1994, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[14]

"The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the attempt to replace the legitimate President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"The members of the Council reaffirm, as stated in paragraph 19 of resolution 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, that they condemn any such attempt illegally to remove President Aristide. They stress that participants in illegal governments in Haiti are subject to the measures provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 917 (1994), concerning travel restrictions and freezing of funds and financial resources.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their determination to ensure full and effective compliance with measures contained in all relevant Council resolutions and reaffirm as well their commitment to the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Aristide, under the framework of the Governors Island Agreement."[14]

At its 3397th meeting, on 30 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1994/765)".[15]

Resolution 933 (1994)

of 30 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994 and 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994,

Deeply concerned by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the armed forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the Mission to begin its work,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 20 June[16] and 28 June 1994,[17]

Noting resolution MRE/RES.6/94, adopted unanimously by the ad hoc meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Organization of American States on 9 June 1994, which, *inter alia*, calls for a strengthening of the mandate of the Mission,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the related New York Pact,[13]

Recalling also the statement of conclusions of the Friends of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti of 3 June 1994,[18]

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[14] S/PRST/1994/24.

[15] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

[16] Ibid., document S/1994/742.

[17] Ibid., document S/1994/765.

[18] Ibid., document S/1994/686.

Welcoming the measures taken by Member States at the national level aimed at further strengthening the impact of sanctions,

Noting the importance of the rapid dispatch of the Mission as soon as conditions permit,

Condemning the recent escalation of violations of international humanitarian law and the naming of the so-called "de facto III government",

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Haiti, and stressing the need for increased assistance from the international community to meet the humanitarian needs of the Haitian people,

Noting with concern that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti until 31 July 1994;

2. *Strongly deplores* the refusal of the military authorities to implement the Governors Island Agreement;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible, but no later than 15 July 1994, with specific recommendations on the strength, composition, cost and duration of the Mission, appropriate to its expansion and deployment, as recommended by the Secretary-General, after the departure of the senior Haitian military leadership as called for in resolution 917 (1994); such recommendations should include, *inter alia*, means by which the Mission could, in due course, assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibility to provide security for the international presence, senior Haitian government officials and key installations, and in assisting Haitian authorities to assure public order and in the holding of legislative elections to be called by the legitimate constitutional authorities;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to identify personnel, plan and make prior arrangements to enable the Security Council to authorize the rapid deployment of the Mission, once the Secretary-General reports to the Council and the proper environment for such a deployment has been created;

5. *Invites* Member States to prepare to provide promptly the troops, police, civilian personnel, equipment and logistical support required for the appropriate configuration of the Mission;

6. *Decides* to keep the situation in Haiti under constant review, and expresses its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations for a future United Nations mission in Haiti that the Secretary-General, as requested, may make concerning the deployment of the Mission in the light of developments;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3397th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3403rd meeting, on 12 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[19]

"The Security Council condemns the decision of the illegal de facto regime and the military leadership in Haiti to expel from the country the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission in Haiti, whose work has the highest approbation of the Council and whose mandate was extended by the General Assembly on 8 July 1994.[20]

"The Council considers this action a serious escalation in the defiant stance of Haiti's illegal de facto regime towards the international community.

"The Council condemns this attempt by the illegal de facto regime and the military authorities to avoid appropriate international scrutiny at a time of increasing indiscriminate violence against the civilian population in Haiti.

"The Council rejects this attempt by the illegal de facto regime and the military authorities to defy the will of the international community. This provocative behaviour directly affects the peace and security of the region.

"The Council continues to hold the military authorities and the illegal de facto regime individually and collectively responsible for the safety and security of the international presence in Haiti.

"The Council stresses that this latest action by the Haitian military and the illegal de facto regime further reinforces the continued determination of the Council to bring about a rapid and definitive solution to this crisis.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

In a letter dated 19 July 1994,[21] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 July 1994,[22] concerning your decision, in consultation with the Acting Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to have the staff of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti evacuated from Haiti, for security considerations, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council."

At its 3413th meeting, on 31 July 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"The question concerning Haiti:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Haiti (S/1994/828 and Add.1);[23]

"Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti (S/1994/871)".[23]

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[19] S/PRST/1994/32.
[20] See General Assembly resolution 48/27 B.
[21] S/1994/847.
[22] S/1994/829.
[23] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*

Resolution 940 (1994)

of 31 July 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994 and 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the related New York Pact,[13]

Condemning the continuing disregard of those agreements by the illegal de facto regime, and the regime's refusal to cooperate with efforts by the United Nations and the Organization of American States to bring about their implementation,

Gravely concerned by the significant further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Haiti, in particular the continuing escalation by the illegal de facto regime of systematic violations of civil liberties, the desperate plight of Haitian refugees and the recent expulsion of the staff of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, which was condemned in its presidential statement of 12 July 1994,[19]

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 July[24] and 26 July 1994,[25]

Taking note of the letter dated 29 July 1994 from the legitimately elected President of Haiti[26] and the letter dated 30 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations,[27]

Reiterating its commitment for the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti,

Reaffirming that the goal of the international community remains the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, within the framework of the Governors Island Agreement,

Recalling that in its resolution 873 (1993) the Council confirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures if the military authorities in Haiti continued to impede the activities of the United Nations Mission in Haiti or failed to comply in full with relevant Council resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement,

Determining that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994,[24] and takes note of his support for action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to assist the legitimate Government of Haiti in the maintenance of public order;

2. *Recognizes* the unique character of the present situation in Haiti and its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an exceptional response;

3. *Determines* that the illegal de facto regime in Haiti has failed to comply with the Governors Island Agreement[4] and is in breach of its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

4. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter, *authorizes* Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States;

5. *Approves* the establishment, upon adoption of the present resolution, of an advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti of not more than sixty personnel, including a group of observers, to establish the appropriate means of coordination with the multinational force, to carry out the monitoring of the operations of the multinational force and other functions described in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994,[24] and to assess requirements and to prepare for the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti upon completion of the mission of the multinational force;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the activities of the team within thirty days of the date of deployment of the multinational force;

7. *Decides* that the tasks of the advance team as defined in paragraph 5 above will expire on the date of termination of the mission of the multinational force;

8. *Decides* that the multinational force will terminate its mission and the United Nations Mission in Haiti will assume the full range of its functions described in paragraph 9 below when a secure and stable environment has been established and the Mission has adequate force capability and structure to assume the full range of its functions; the determination will be made by the Security Council, taking into account recommendations from the States members of the multinational force, which are based on the assessment of the Commander of the multinational force, and from the Secretary-General;

9. *Decides* to revise and extend the mandate of the Mission for a period of six months to assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with:

(*a*) Sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and protecting international personnel and key installations;

(*b*) The professionalization of the Haitian armed forces and the creation of a separate police force;

10. *Requests* that the Mission assist the legitimate constitutional authorities of Haiti in establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections to be called by those authorities and, when requested by them, monitored by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of American States;

11. *Decides* to increase the troop level of the Mission to 6,000 and establishes the objective of completing the Mission, in cooperation with the constitutional Government of Haiti, not later than February 1996;

12. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken

[24] Ibid., documents S/1994/828 and Add.1.
[25] Ibid., document S/1994/871.
[26] Ibid., document S/1994/905.
[27] Ibid., document S/1994/910.

by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to the present resolution and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

13. *Requests* the Member States acting in accordance with paragraph 4 above to report to the Council at regular intervals, the first such report to be made not later than seven days following the deployment of the multinational force;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution at sixty-day intervals starting from the date of deployment of the multinational force;

15. *Demands* strict respect for the persons and premises of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, other international and humanitarian organizations and diplomatic missions in Haiti, and that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work;

16. *Emphasizes* the necessity that, *inter alia*:

(*a*) All appropriate steps be taken to ensure the security and safety of the operations and personnel engaged in such operations;

(*b*) The security and safety arrangements undertaken extend to all persons engaged in the operations;

17. *Affirms* that the Council will review the measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), with a view to lifting them in their entirety, immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3413th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Brazil and China) (Rwanda was not present at the meeting).

Decisions

On 30 August 1994, following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[28]

"The members of the Security Council deplore the rejection by the illegal de facto regime in Haiti of the initiative carried out under the instructions of the Secretary-General. Once again, the regime has discarded a possibility of peacefully implementing the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994 and 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994.

"Furthermore, the members of the Council reiterate their condemnation of the systematic repression, violence and violations of international humanitarian law carried out against the Haitian people. The recent assassination of Father Jean-Marie Vincent once again shows the climate of violence in Haiti, which continues to deteriorate under the illegal de facto regime."

[28] S/PRST/1994/49.

In a letter dated 27 September 1994,[29] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 September 1994 concerning the appointment of Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, to succeed Mr. Dante Caputo as your Special Representative for Haiti[30] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of your decision."

At its 3429th meeting, on 29 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: letter dated 27 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1107)".[23]

At its 3430th meeting, on 29 September 1994, the Council, in accordance with the decision taken at its 3429th meeting on the same day, invited the representative of Haiti and decided to invite the representatives of Canada and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti: letter dated 27 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1107)".[23]

Resolution 944 (1994)

of 29 September 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994,

Reaffirming the objectives of the urgent departure of the de facto authorities, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the related New York Pact,[13]

Welcoming the fact that initial units of the multinational force were peacefully deployed in Haiti on 19 September 1994,

Looking forward to the completion of the mission of the multinational force and to the timely deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

[29] S/1994/1105.
[30] S/1994/1104.

Noting the statement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide dated 25 September 1994,[31]

Having received the report of 26 September 1994 of the multinational force in Haiti,[32]

Recalling that, in paragraph 17 of its resolution 940 (1994), the Security Council affirmed its willingness to review the measures imposed pursuant to its resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994) with a view to lifting them in their entirety immediately following the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

Noting that paragraph 11 of resolution 917 (1994) remains in force,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure the immediate completion of the deployment of the observers and other elements of the sixty-person advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti established under resolution 940 (1994);

2. *Urges* Member States to respond promptly and positively to the Secretary-General's request for contributions to the Mission;

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to continue his efforts to facilitate the immediate return to Haiti of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti;

4. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate the measures regarding Haiti set out in resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 917 (1994), at 0001 hours eastern standard time on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

5. *Also decides* to dissolve the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 841 (1993) concerning Haiti, with effect from 0001 hours eastern standard time on the day after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

6. *Requests* that the Secretary-General consult with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States regarding the consideration of appropriate measures which might be taken by that organization consistent with the present resolution and report to the Council on the results of those consultations;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3430th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Brazil and Russian Federation).

Decision

At its 3437th meeting, on 15 October 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada and Haiti to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

[31]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1097.

[32]Ibid., document S/1994/1107, annex.

Resolution 948 (1994)

of 15 October 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994 and 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the related New York Pact,[13]

Recalling also the different positions taken by its members when resolution 940 (1994) was adopted,

Looking forward to the completion of the mission of the multinational force in Haiti and to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti as soon as a secure and stable environment is established, as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

Having received the reports of the multinational force of 26 September[32] and 10 October 1994,[33]

Having also received the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1994,[34] submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 917 (1994),

Welcoming the letter from the Secretary-General dated 15 October 1994, confirming that President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has returned to Haiti,[35]

1. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 15 October 1994, and expresses its confidence that the people of Haiti can now begin to rebuild their country with dignity and consolidate democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation;

2. *Welcomes* in particular the fact that, with the convening of the Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership, the process of implementing the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact and the objectives of the United Nations as expressed in the resolutions of the Council is well under way;

3. *Expresses its full support* for efforts by President Aristide, democratic leaders in Haiti and the legitimate organs of the restored Government to bring Haiti out of crisis and return it to the democratic community of nations;

4. *Commends* the efforts of all States, organizations and individuals who have contributed to this outcome;

5. *Recognizes* in particular the efforts of the multinational force in Haiti, authorized under resolution 940 (1994) and those of the Member States participating in the multinational force on behalf of the international community, in creating the conditions necessary for the return of democracy to the people of Haiti;

6. *Expresses its support* for the deployment of the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti and the continued efforts of the Secretary-General to complete the composition of the Mission;

[33]Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1148, annex.

[34]Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1143.

[35]Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1169.

7. *Notes* that under the terms of resolution 940 (1994), the Mission will replace the multinational force in Haiti when the Security Council determines that a secure and stable environment has been established;

8. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and thanks the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for his efforts;

9. *Urges* that cooperation continue between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, especially regarding the rapid return to Haiti of the members of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti;

10. *Welcomes* the fact that, now that President Aristide has returned to Haiti, sanctions will be lifted in accordance with resolution 944 (1994);

11. *Reaffirms* the willingness of the international community to provide assistance to the people of Haiti, with the expectation that they will do their utmost to rebuild their country;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3437th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Brazil).

Decision

At its 3470th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Haiti and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

Resolution 964 (1994)

of 29 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994 and 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994,

Recalling also the terms of the Governors Island Agreement[4] and the related New York Pact,[13]

Having considered the reports of the multinational force in Haiti of 26 September,[32] 10 October,[33] 24 October,[36] 7 November[37] and 21 November 1994,[38]

Having considered also the reports of the Secretary-General of 18 October 1994[39] and 21 November 1994,[40]

Noting the progress made in establishing a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in Haiti since the deployment of the multinational force in peaceful conditions;

2. *Commends* the efforts made by the multinational force in Haiti to establish, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994), a secure and stable environment conducive to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

3. *Pays tribute* to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide for his efforts to promote national reconciliation;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment by the advance team of the Mission and the multinational force of a joint working group to prepare for the transition;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General progressively to strengthen the advance team of the Mission up to 500 personnel in order to further facilitate planning of the Mission, identification of conditions required for the transition from the multinational force to the Mission and preparation for the actual transition, as well as to make good offices available for the achievement of the purposes approved by the Security Council in its resolution 940 (1994);

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals of prospective increases in the strength of the advance team of the Mission; such increases should take place in close coordination with the Commander of the multinational force;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to expedite planning for the full deployment of the Mission;

8. *Encourages* continuous close coordination between the multinational force and the advance team of the Mission;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3470th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Brazil and Russian Federation).

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[36] Ibid., document S/1994/1208, annex.
[37] Ibid., document S/1994/1258, annex.
[38] Ibid., document S/1994/1321, annex.
[39] Ibid., document S/1994/1180.
[40] Ibid., document S/1994/1322.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 11 January 1994,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 January 1994 concerning your proposal to appoint Lieutenant General Aboo Samah Bin Aboo Bakar (Malaysia) to succeed Lieutenant General Çevik Bir as Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[3] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein."

At its 3334th meeting, on 4 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: further report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution 886 (1993) (S/1994/12)".[4]

Resolution 897 (1994)

of 4 February 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the decision taken in its resolution 886 (1993) of 18 November 1993 to continue the United Nations Operation in Somalia II up to 31 May 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1994,[5]

Stressing the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves, and affirming once again that the General Agreement signed at Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993[6] and the Addis Ababa Agreement of the First Session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia signed on 27 March 1993[7] ("the Addis Ababa Agreements") constitute the basis for the resolution of the problems in Somalia,

Bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for setting up viable national political institutions and for reconstructing their country,

Expressing serious concern at reports that Somali factions are re-arming and that a troop build-up is taking place in some regions of Somalia,

Condemning the continuing incidents of fighting and banditry in Somalia, and in particular condemning violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of disarmament by all parties in achieving lasting peace and stability in Somalia,

Paying tribute to the peace-keepers and humanitarian personnel of several countries killed or injured while serving in Somalia, and in this context re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Affirming the importance of the establishment, by the Somali people, of representative district and regional councils and of a transitional national council, as well as the importance of a re-established police force and a judicial system for the restoration of public order throughout Somalia,

Welcoming the efforts made at the fourth humanitarian conference at Addis Ababa, and reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assist the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Welcoming also political contacts and consultations between representatives of various parties in Somalia with a view to finding solutions to outstanding matters and disputes among them and promoting the process of political reconciliation,

Commending and supporting the ongoing diplomatic efforts being made by international and regional organizations and Member States, in particular those in the region, to assist United Nations efforts to persuade Somali parties to reach a political settlement,

Reaffirming the objective that the Operation complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security, and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular the absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Approves* the Secretary-General's recommendation for the continuation of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, as set out in particular in paragraph 57 of his report, with a revised mandate for the following:

(*a*) Encouraging and assisting the Somali parties in implementing the Addis Ababa Agreements, in particular in their cooperative efforts to achieve disarmament and to respect the cease-fire;

(*b*) Protecting major ports and airports and essential infrastructure and safeguarding the lines of communication vital to the provision of humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

(*c*) Continuing its efforts to provide humanitarian relief to all in need throughout the country;

(*d*) Assisting in the reorganization of the Somali police and judicial system;

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992 and 1993.

[2] S/1994/22.

[3] S/1994/21.

[4] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[5] Ibid., document S/1994/12.

[6] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25168, annex II.

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26317, sect. IV.

(*e*) Helping with the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

(*f*) Assisting also in the ongoing political process in Somalia, which should culminate in the installation of a democratically elected Government;

(*g*) Providing protection for the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as of non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

3. *Authorizes* the gradual reduction of the Operation to a force level of up to 22,000 and necessary support elements, such force level to be reviewed at the next renewal of the mandate;

4. *Underlines*, in this context, the vital importance of placing at the disposal of the Operation the necessary material means and military assets required to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in an effective manner as well as effectively to defend its personnel in case of armed attack;

5. *Also approves* giving priority to directing international reconstruction resources to those regions where security is being re-established and to local Somali institutions which are prepared to cooperate with the international community in setting development priorities in accordance with the declaration of the fourth humanitarian conference in Addis Ababa as set forth in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Underlines* the importance that the Council attaches to demining, and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements to ensure the start of demining operations as soon as possible wherever conditions permit;

7. *Calls upon* all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Operation and respect the cease-fire arrangements and other commitments entered into by them;

8. *Demands* that all Somali parties refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in Somalia;

9. *Reaffirms* the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

10. *Commends* the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Operation for their efforts in improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to the Operation or have offered to do so, and encourages those that are in a position to do so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops, civilian personnel, equipment and financial and logistical support so as to enhance the capability of the Operation to carry out its mandate;

12. *Also expresses its appreciation* to those States which have contributed humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali justice programmes and encourages further such contributions on an urgent basis;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, establishing contacts with the Somali parties with a view to arriving at an agreed timetable for implementing the Addis Ababa Agreements, including the objective of completing the process by March 1995;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 31 May 1994, a report on the situation in Somalia and the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3334th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 26 May 1994,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have received the report of the Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 885 (1993) to investigate armed attacks on personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II.

"The Council has asked me to convey to you its decision that the report should now be circulated as a document of the Council in the normal manner.

"The Council also asked me to indicate its thanks for the report of the Commission.

"It is noted that many of the suggestions in the report have already been acted upon by the Operation and by the Council.

"The members of the Council believe that the report demonstrates the complexity and difficulty of the operation in Somalia. Many lessons have been learned and the Council will be able to build upon that experience in future peace-keeping operations.

"I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Council at the same time as the report is circulated."[9]

At its 3385th meeting, on 31 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Somalia submitted in pursuance of paragraph 14 of resolution 897 (1994) (S/1994/614)".[10]

Resolution 923 (1994)

of 31 May 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

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[8] S/1994/652.

[9] The report is contained in document S/1994/653; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

[10] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 May 1994,[11]

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assisting the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Emphasizing in this context that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

Stressing the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties working seriously to achieve peace and national reconciliation in their country and to their fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves,

Welcoming the declaration of the leaders of the Somali political organizations signed in Nairobi on 24 March 1994,[12] which, *inter alia*, committed the Somali parties to restoring peace throughout Somalia, to setting up rules and procedures of voting and criteria for participation in the national reconciliation conference, to convening a national reconciliation conference to elect a President and Vice-Presidents and to appoint a Prime Minister, to completing and reviewing the formation of local authorities and to establishing an independent judiciary,

Welcoming also the Lower Juba regional conference,

Concerned none the less at the delays in the reconciliation process and at the deterioration in the security situation,

Condemning the continuing incidents of fighting and banditry and, in particular, violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Paying tribute to those troops and humanitarian personnel of several countries who have been killed or injured while serving in Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Paying tribute to the humanitarian work being undertaken by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in difficult conditions to assist the people of Somalia,

Taking note of the fact that all Somali leaders have appealed to the United Nations Operation in Somalia II to continue supporting their reconciliation and rehabilitation efforts,

Reaffirming the objective that the Operation complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security, and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular the absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for an additional period expiring on 30 September 1994, subject to a review by the Council no later than 29 July 1994 based on a report by the Secretary-General on the humanitarian mission carried out by the Operation and on the political and security situation in Somalia and progress made in achieving national reconciliation, in the light of which report and review the Security Council may request the Secretary-General to prepare options regarding the mandate and future operations of the United Nations Operation in Somalia;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General, his Acting Special Representative and the personnel of the Operation for their efforts towards improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

4. *Strongly urges* all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Operation, to carry out the commitments and implement the agreements which they have signed, including those relating to the voluntary disarmament, and to pursue without further delay the negotiations aimed at achieving national reconciliation;

5. *Demands* that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in the country;

6. *Reaffirms* the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

7. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Operation in establishing the justice and police programmes and calls for their acceleration;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to the Operation or have offered to do so, and underlines, in this context, the continuing importance of the Operation having at its disposal the necessary troops, civilian personnel, equipment and financial and logistic support to carry out its mandate effectively;

9. *Also expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have extended humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali justice and police programmes, and encourages further such contributions on an urgent basis;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3385th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 June 1994,[13] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 June 1994 concerning the appointment of Ambassador Victor Gbeho to succeed Ambassador Lansana Kouyate as your Special Representative for Somalia[14] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 28 July 1994,[15] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

[11] Ibid., document S/1994/614.
[12] Ibid., annex I.
[13] S/1994/708.
[14] S/1994/707.
[15] S/1994/898.

"The members of the Security Council have reviewed the situation in Somalia as envisaged in resolution 923 (1994) of 31 May 1994. The review was considerably facilitated by the comprehensive nature of your report of 18 July 1994.[16]

"The Council members noted with satisfaction the gains made in Somalia on the humanitarian front, with the assistance of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. They also welcomed the progress made in the re-establishment of the Somali police and justice systems as well as in demining activities.

"The Council members share your serious concern at the very little forward movement registered in the Somali national reconciliation process since the Nairobi declaration of 24 March 1994[12] and at the recent deterioration in the security situation in Somalia. They are disappointed at the repeated postponements of the national reconciliation conference and its preparatory meeting, for which there is still no agreement on either the dates or the venue.

"In view of the situation in Somalia, described in your report, the Council members considered most appropriate and timely your directive to your Special Representative for Somalia to prepare an in-depth assessment of the prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia. They also welcomed your decision to dispatch a special mission to Somalia and to present recommendations to the Council on the future size of the Operation as soon as possible."

At its 3418th meeting, on 25 August 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Somalia (S/1994/977)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[18]

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Somalia[19] and briefings by the Secretariat.

"The Council, appalled by the killing near Baidoa on 22 August of seven Indian soldiers and the wounding of nine more serving with the United Nations Operation in Somalia II, strongly condemns the premeditated attack on United Nations peace-keepers who were providing essential support and assistance to the humanitarian effort of the international community in Somalia carrying out the mandate of the Council. The Council expresses its condolences to the Government of India and the families of the soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice in assisting the people of Somalia.

"The Council expresses grave concern regarding the deteriorating security situation in Somalia, and deplores attacks and harassment directed against the Operation and other international personnel serving in Somalia.

"The Council considers that a durable political settlement remains an indispensable prerequisite for restoring peace and security, re-establishing central governmental structures and services and commencing the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economic and social fabric in Somalia.

"The Council is gravely concerned by the lack of progress in reconciliation among Somali factions. It is particularly concerned by the fact that the national reconciliation conference, to which the fifteen signatories of the Addis Ababa Agreement had agreed in Nairobi on 24 March 1994 and which was scheduled for 15 May 1994, has not taken place. The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to reinvigorate the process of national reconciliation, including through the encouragement of local and regional initiatives and conferences. In this regard, it attaches great importance to an accelerated inter-clan reconciliation, in particular among the Hawiye subclans, with the involvement of all concerned.

"The Council stresses that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of the Operation, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise.

"The Council reminds the Somali parties that the future of their country lies in their hands and urges them once again to make every effort to advance the process of political reconciliation in Somalia.

"The Council believes that the Secretary-General's proposed initial reduction of the Operation's troops is appropriate in the circumstances prevailing in Somalia. It stresses that priority attention should be given to ensuring the safety and security of Operation and other international personnel, including the staff of non-governmental organizations. In this context it underlines the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council well before 30 September 1994 a substantive report on prospects for national reconciliation in Somalia and on the possible options for the future of the Operation."

At its 3432nd meeting, on 30 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1068)".[17]

Resolution 946 (1994)

of 30 September 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/839.

[17] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*

[18] S/PRST/1994/46.

[19] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/977.

Recalling also the statement by the President of the Security Council of 25 August 1994,[18]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994,[20]

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating security environment, strongly condemning the attacks and harassment against the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and other international personnel serving in Somalia, and underlining the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of these personnel,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for rebuilding their country,

Stressing that the nature and the duration of the international support and resources the international community is committing to Somalia, including the continuing presence of the Operation, depend very much on the resolve of the Somali parties to achieve political compromise,

Urging, in this context, the Somali parties to redouble their efforts to advance the process of national reconciliation in Somalia,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by mid-October his assessment of the prospects of national reconciliation and recommendations for the future of the United Nations operation in Somalia,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for a period of one month expiring on 31 October 1994, prior to which the Council will undertake a thorough examination of the mandate of the Operation with a view to deciding on its future;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue with and intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for the implementation of possible decisions, including withdrawal of the Operation within a specified time-frame, which the Council may take;

3. *Declares its readiness* to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3432nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decision

At its 3446th meeting, on 31 October 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1166)".[21]

[20]Ibid., document S/1994/1068.
[21]Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

Resolution 953 (1994)

of 31 October 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 946 (1994) of 30 September 1994, in which it, *inter alia*, declared its readiness to consider sending a mission of the Council to Somalia at the appropriate time in order to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations presence there,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994,[22]

Having decided, at the consultations held on 20 October 1994, to send a mission to Somalia,[23] and convinced that it should consider the report of this mission before completing its review of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II and deciding on its future,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for an interim period expiring on 4 November 1994;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3446th meeting.

Decision

At its 3447th meeting, on 4 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kenya and Somalia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled: "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Somalia (S/1994/1068 and S/1994/1166)".[17, 21]

Resolution 954 (1994)

of 4 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Security Council's mission in transmitting directly to Somalia's political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations in that country,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994[20] and 14 October 1994[22] and the oral report of the Security Council's mission to Somalia given on 31 October 1994,

Paying tribute to the thousands of personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia and the Unified Task Force, as well as to humanitarian relief personnel who

[22]Ibid., document S/1994/1166.
[23]Ibid., document S/1994/1194.

have served in Somalia, and honouring, in particular, those who have sacrificed their lives in this service,

Noting that hundreds of thousands of human lives have been rescued from famine in Somalia through the efforts of the United Nations and the international community,

Commending the efforts of the special representatives of the Secretary-General to bring Somali factions together in national reconciliation,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and bringing peace to Somalia,

Convinced that only a genuinely inclusive approach to political reconciliation would provide for a lasting political settlement and re-emergence of a civil society in Somalia,

Recalling that the date already foreseen for termination of the current United Nations Operation in Somalia is the end of March 1995,

Recognizing that the lack of progress in the Somali peace process and in national reconciliation, in particular the lack of sufficient cooperation from the Somali parties over security issues, has fundamentally undermined the United Nations objectives in Somalia and, in these circumstances, continuation of the Operation beyond March 1995 cannot be justified,

Recognizing further that termination of the mandate of the Operation by the end of March 1995 implies a secure and orderly phasing out of its military component in advance of that date,

Noting the assurances of cooperation and non-interference with such withdrawal received from all Somali parties during the Council's mission to Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping in Somalia,

Underlining particularly in this context the overriding need for all possible measures and precautions to be taken to ensure that the Operation does not suffer any casualties in the process of withdrawal,

Emphasizing its willingness to encourage the Secretary-General to sustain a facilitating or mediating political role for Somalia beyond March 1995 if that is what the Somalis want and if the Somali parties are willing to cooperate with the United Nations,

Concerned that the United Nations should continue to work with regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and with the Governments of neighbouring countries to promote reconciliation in Somalia and the re-emergence of a civil society there,

Recognizing also the impact that the situation in Somalia has had on neighbouring countries including, in particular, flows of refugees,

Noting that the United Nations will do its best to sustain humanitarian activities in Somalia and to encourage non-governmental organizations to do likewise, but that their ability to do so will depend almost entirely on the degree of cooperation and security offered by Somali parties,

Confident of the willingness of the United Nations to remain ready to provide through its various agencies rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, including assistance to the police and judiciary to the extent that the situation in Somalia develops in such a way as to make that practicable,

Noting further the interest of humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations in cooperating with the United Nations after the withdrawal of the Operation in transitional arrangements for mutual assistance,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security, and having regard to the exceptional circumstances including, in particular, the absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for a final period until 31 March 1995;

2. *Affirms* that the primary purpose of the Operation until its termination is to facilitate political reconciliation in Somalia;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, expressed in paragraph 23 of his report of 14 October 1994,[22] to continue throughout the period of the mandate of the Operation, and even afterwards, the efforts of his Special Representative to help the Somali parties achieve national reconciliation;

4. *Urges* all Somali factions to negotiate as soon as possible an effective cease-fire and the formation of a transitional Government of national unity;

5. *Decides* that every effort should be made to withdraw all the Operation's military forces and assets from Somalia in a secure and orderly manner as soon as possible, as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994, before the expiry date of the current mandate of the Operation and without compromising on the paramount need of ensuring the safety of Operation personnel;

6. *Authorizes* the military forces of the Operation to take those actions necessary to protect its mission and the withdrawal of its personnel and assets, and, to the extent that the Force Commander deems it practicable and consistent, in the context of withdrawal, to protect personnel of relief organizations;

7. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of Operation and other personnel engaged in humanitarian activities, and in this context strongly demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against such personnel;

8. *Requests* Member States to provide assistance in the withdrawal of all the Operation's military forces and assets, including vehicles, weapons and other equipment;

9. *Requests* that the Secretary-General keep the Council informed about the progress of the withdrawal process;

10. *Invites* the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their efforts in cooperation with the United Nations in the search for lasting peace in Somalia;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular the neighbouring States, to continue to provide support for all Somali efforts towards genuine peace and national reconciliation and to refrain from any action capable of exacerbating the conflict situation in Somalia;

12. *Reiterates* the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all de-

liveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), and in this regard requests the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia to fulfil its mandate as described in paragraph 11 of that resolution, in particular to seek the cooperation of neighbouring States for the effective implementation of the embargo;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Somalia and to the extent possible to keep the Security Council informed in particular about developments affecting the humanitarian situation, the security situation for humanitarian personnel in Somalia, repatriation of refugees and the impact on neighbouring countries, and to report to the Council before 31 March 1995 on the situation in Somalia and submit suggestions concerning the role that the United Nations could play in Somalia beyond that date;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3447th meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 7 December 1994,[24] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 10 November 1994 concerning the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained therein.

"The Council continues to believe that the United Nations should do its utmost to sustain humanitarian activities in Somalia. The Council therefore welcomes the statement by the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee reconfirming their commitment to continue to the maximum extent possible emergency and rehabilitation activities even beyond the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, and their agreement to adopt a common and coordinated approach to such activities. The Council has consistently recognized that the cooperation of the Somalis on security issues is critical to the continuation of humanitarian activities and agrees fully with the conclusion of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee that the Somali people bear responsibility for ensuring conditions which will permit the effective implementation of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development programmes.

"In this context the members of the Council recall their willingness to encourage you to play a facilitating or mediating political role in respect of Somalia after March 1995 if that is what the Somalis want and if the Somali parties are willing to cooperate with the United Nations. They also note that, in its resolution 954 (1994) of 4 November 1994, the Council requested you to continue to monitor the situation in Somalia and the security situation for humanitarian personnel in Somalia and they look forward to receiving your report at an appropriate time."

[24] S/1994/1393.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 11 January 1994,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 January 1994 concerning the additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[3] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

At its 3332nd meeting, on 31 January 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/80 and Add.1)".[4]

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992 and 1993.

[2] S/1994/24.

[3] S/1994/23.

[4] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

Resolution 896 (1994)

of 31 January 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993 and 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993,

Reaffirming also its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 concerning the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 January 1994 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,[5]

Welcoming the communiqué on the second round of negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides signed at Geneva on 13 January 1994,[6] recalling the Memorandum of Understanding signed at Geneva on 1 December 1993,[7] and emphasizing the importance of implementation

[5] Ibid., documents S/1994/80 and Add.1.

[6] Ibid., document S/1994/32.

[7] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26875.

by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves,

Taking note of the fact that the parties, in the communiqué, state that they continue to favour the deployment in the zone of conflict of United Nations peace-keeping forces or other forces, subject to authorization by the United Nations,

Taking note also of the next expert-level talks to be held between the parties in Moscow on 8 February 1994 and of the intention of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to convene a new round of negotiations at Geneva on 22 February 1994,

Recognizing the grave situation in the Republic of Georgia created by the presence of almost 300,000 persons displaced from Abkhazia,

Noting again the conclusions of the ministerial meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993,[8] and welcoming the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference in this matter,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 January 1994;[9]

2. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement, and welcomes in particular the progress achieved so far;

3. *Urges* the parties to resume the negotiations as soon as possible and to demonstrate stronger willingness to achieve progress towards a comprehensive political settlement;

4. *Calls upon* all concerned to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, and stresses the importance it attaches to such respect;

5. *Stresses* that substantive progress must be made immediately on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, if the negotiations are to succeed and further conflict is to be avoided;

6. *Approves* the continuation of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia until 7 March 1994 within the numbers authorized in resolution 892 (1993);

7. *Declares its readiness*, within this period, to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General to further increase the strength of the Mission up to the limit specified in resolution 858 (1993) should the Secretary-General so recommend;

8. *Takes note* of the options described by the Secretary-General in his report for the possible establishment of a peace-keeping operation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;[9]

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately following the third round of negotiations between the parties on progress, if any, made in the negotiations and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peace-keeping force and on the modalities for such a force;

10. *Underlines* the importance of substantive progress towards a political settlement at the next round of negotiations for further consideration by the Council of possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

11. *Recognizes* the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return, without preconditions, to their homes in secure conditions, calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard, and urges the parties to come to an expeditious agreement, including a binding timetable, that would assure the rapid return of these refugees and displaced persons in secure conditions;

12. *Condemns* any attempts to change the demographic composition of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, including by repopulating it with persons not previously resident there;

13. *Calls upon* the parties to comply fully with the cease-fire to which they have committed themselves;

14. *Urges* the parties to take all steps necessary to ensure the security of Mission personnel and welcomes the readiness of the Russian Federation to assist them in this regard;

15. *Encourages* donor States to assist the Republic of Georgia to enable it to overcome the consequences of the conflict and to make contributions in response to the United Nations humanitarian appeal;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3332nd meeting.

[8]Ibid., document S/26843.

[9]Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/80, para. 22.

Decision

At its 3345th meeting, on 4 March 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

Resolution 901 (1994)

of 4 March 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993 and 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994,

Noting the letter dated 28 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council[10] transmitting the statement of the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia,

Noting also the resumption in New York on 7 March 1994 of the negotiations held at Geneva from 22 to 25 February 1994 between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides,

[10]Ibid., document S/1994/234.

Urging the parties to achieve as soon as possible substantive progress towards a political settlement based on the principles set out in its previous resolutions so that the Security Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia for an additional interim period terminating on 31 March 1994;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 21 March 1994 on whatever progress has been made in the negotiations and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peace-keeping force and on the modalities for such a force;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3345th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3346th meeting, on 9 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

At its 3354th meeting, on 25 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/312 and Add.1)".[4]

Resolution 906 (1994)

of 25 March 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994 and 901 (1994) of 4 March 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 March[11] and 18 March 1994[12] on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

Regretting that no agreement on a political settlement and on the return of refugees and displaced persons has so far been reached in the negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides,

Welcoming the letter dated 24 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Georgia informing of the readiness of the Georgian Government to continue the negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement,[13]

Stressing again the grave situation in the Republic of Georgia created by the presence of large numbers of persons displaced from Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia,

Deploring in particular the violence which occurred in early February 1994,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 and 18 March 1994;

2. *Once again calls upon* all concerned to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia;

3. *Stresses* the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions, throughout Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and urges the parties to come to an expeditious agreement with a view to facilitating the effective realization of this right;

4. *Urges* the parties to resume the negotiations as soon as possible and to achieve substantive progress towards a political settlement, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in previous Security Council resolutions, so that the Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

5. *Encourages* donor States to assist the Republic of Georgia to enable it to overcome the consequences of the conflict and to make contributions in response to the United Nations humanitarian appeal;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia for an additional interim period terminating on 30 June 1994;

7. *Urges* the parties to take all necessary steps to ensure the security of Mission personnel and their freedom of movement throughout the territory of the Republic of Georgia;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on whatever progress is made in the negotiations as soon as it is achieved, and in any case no later than 21 June 1994, and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peace-keeping force and on the modalities for such a force;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3354th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3362nd meeting, on 8 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[14]

[11] Ibid., document S/1994/253.
[12] Ibid., documents S/1994/312 and Add.1.
[13] Ibid., document S/1994/343.
[14] S/PRST/1994/17.

"The Security Council welcomes the conclusion of the third round of the negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and also attended by representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"The Council considers the signing in Moscow on 4 April 1994 of the Declaration on Measures for a Political Settlement of the Georgian/Abkhaz Conflict[15] and the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons[16] as an encouraging event, laying the basis for further progress towards the settlement of the conflict.

"The Council calls upon both parties to observe strictly the cease-fire and other commitments under the agreements and to use the atmosphere of constructive cooperation, which has emerged during the negotiations, for the solution of other key issues of the settlement.

"In this context, the Council supports a further increase in the deployed strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia up to the limit specified in resolution 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, if the Secretary-General considers that the conditions on the ground make that appropriate.

"The Council reaffirms its support for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement, and calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard.

"The Council underlines the importance of substantive progress towards a political settlement during the next rounds of negotiations so that it may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia.

"The Council expresses in this connection its hope for fruitful results of the work of the Quadripartite Commission on refugees and displaced persons, which begins its work in Sochi, Russian Federation, on 8 April 1994, and of the negotiations between the parties aimed at creating the conditions for the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force and the continuation of consultations on the political status of Abkhazia to be held on 12 and 19 April 1994, respectively.

"The Council welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Georgia aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia, in accordance with the principles set out in its relevant resolutions, and looks forward to an early report by the Secretary-General as provided for in resolution 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994."

In a letter dated 16 June 1994,[17] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your report on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.[18] They have noted that discussions were held in New York between the Secretariat and a delegation from the Russian Federation concerning the possible role of United Nations military observers and their relationship with the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force envisaged in the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed by the parties in Moscow on 14 May 1994.[19]

"The members of the Council regard these discussions as a positive step. The members of the Council also note your intention, as a first step and in consultation with the parties, to increase the number of military observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia up to fifty-five as authorized by the Council in its resolution 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993. The members of the Council note your ideas for a possible mandate for an expanded Mission, set out in paragraph 7 of your report,[20] and your provisional assessment of the strength of the Mission that might be required to perform this task.

"The members of the Council, noting again the conclusions of the ministerial meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993,[8] also welcome the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference in this matter.

"The members of the Council would be grateful if the Secretariat could pursue its discussions with the parties, the Russian Federation and representatives of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force in order to arrive at clear understandings on particular points of relevance to the Council's decision on a further increase in the strength and change in the mandate of the Mission, including the arrangements which would exist on the ground for coordination between the Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force; the period to be set for the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force; assurances from the parties concerned of full freedom of movement for the Mission in the performance of its mandate, both within the zone of operations of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and in other relevant parts of the territory of Georgia; and the time-frame foreseen for the return of refugees and displaced persons.

"On this basis, and following the further urgent consultations that you propose with the parties and the Russian Federation, the members of the Council stand ready to consider your detailed recommendations on the expansion of the Mission along the lines of the ideas set out in paragraph 7 of your report."[20]

At its 3398th meeting, on 30 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/725)".[21]

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[15] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/397, annex I.

[16] Ibid., annex II.

[17] S/1994/714.

[18] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, documents S/1994/529 and Add.1.

[19] Ibid., document S/1994/583, annex I.

[20] Ibid., document S/1994/529/Add.1.

[21] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

Resolution 934 (1994)

of 30 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 901 (1994) of 4 March 1994 and 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 1994,[22]

Recalling the letter dated 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General,[17]

Noting the letter dated 21 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General,[23]

Noting that talks between the parties on a comprehensive political settlement will resume shortly, and urging the parties to achieve substantive progress towards a political settlement consistent with the principles set out in its previous resolutions,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 1994;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the beginning of Commonwealth of Independent States assistance in the zone of conflict, in response to the request of the parties, on the basis of the 14 May 1994 Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces,[19] in continued coordination with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and on the basis of further coordinating arrangements with the Mission to be agreed upon by the time of the Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's recommendations on the expansion of the Mission;

3. *Decides* to extend until 21 July 1994 the existing mandate of the Mission at its current authorized strength, within which period the further expansion of the Mission as recommended in the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1994[20] will be addressed;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the letter dated 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council,[17] to report to the Council on the outcome of discussions between the Mission, the parties and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force designed to reach an agreement on the arrangements which would exist on the ground for coordination between an expanded Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force;

5. *Reaffirms its readiness* to consider detailed recommendations on the expansion of the Mission along the lines of the ideas set out in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General;[20]

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3398th meeting.

[22]Ibid., document S/1994/725.
[23]Ibid., document S/1994/732.

Decision

At its 3407th meeting, on 21 July 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Germany to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1994/818 and Add.1)".[24]

Resolution 937 (1994)

of 21 July 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993, 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 892 (1993) of 22 December 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994 and 934 (1994) of 30 June 1994,

Recalling the letter dated 16 June 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General,[17]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994,[25]

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia and the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994,[16]

Welcoming the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994,[19]

Recognizing the importance of consistent and full compliance with the Declaration on Measures for a Political Settlement of the Georgian/Abkhaz Conflict[15] and the Quadripartite Agreement,

Stressing the crucial importance of progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to reach a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in its previous resolutions,

Stressing also that this progress would allow the Council to reconsider the possible establishment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, as proposed in the letter dated 7 September 1993 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia and the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General,[26]

Stressing further the need to prevent any resumption of hostilities in the area,

[24]Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*
[25]Ibid., documents S/1994/818 and Add.1.
[26]Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26478.

Deeply concerned about the humanitarian situation and the dangers which could arise within the region if the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are not able to return to their homes in secure conditions,

Taking note of the address of the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia of 16 May 1994, and that of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia of 15 May 1994, to the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and recognizing that the deployment of a Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force to the area is predicated upon the request and consent of the parties to the conflict,

Noting the statements in the letter dated 21 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General concerning the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and its duration,[23]

Noting with satisfaction the readiness of the Russian Federation to continue to inform the members of the Security Council of the activities of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force,

Welcoming the closer cooperation and coordination envisaged between the Secretary-General and the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular as regards their efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement in the Republic of Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the relevant provisions of the documents of the Helsinki Summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1992[27] and of the Conference's ministerial meeting held at Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993,[8] including those concerning peace-keeping activities in the area covered by the Conference,

Noting the assurances given by the parties and the representatives of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force concerning the full freedom of movement for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia in the performance of its mandate, both within the zone of operations of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and in other relevant parts of the territory of the Republic of Georgia,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994;[25]

2. *Calls upon* the parties to intensify their efforts to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and welcomes the wish of the parties to see the United Nations continue to be actively involved in the pursuit of a political settlement;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States directed towards the maintenance of a cease-fire in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and the promotion of the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in accordance with the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces[19] in full cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons;[16]

4. *Welcomes* the contribution made by the Russian Federation, and indications of further contributions from other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, of a peace-keeping force, in response to the request of the parties, pursuant to the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces, in coordination with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia on the basis of the arrangements described in the report of the Secretary-General, and in accordance with the established principles and practices of the United Nations;

5. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to increase the strength of the Mission, as required, up to one hundred and thirty-six military observers with appropriate civilian support staff;

6. *Decides also* that the mandate of an expanded Mission, based upon the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General, shall be as follows:

(*a*) To monitor and verify the implementation by the parties to the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces;

(*b*) To observe the operation of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force within the framework of the implementation of the Agreement;

(*c*) To verify, through observation and patrolling, that troops of the parties do not remain in or re-enter the security zone and that heavy military equipment does not remain or is not reintroduced in the security zone or the restricted weapons zone;

(*d*) To monitor the storage areas for heavy military equipment withdrawn from the security zone and the restricted weapons zone in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force as appropriate;

(*e*) To monitor the withdrawal of troops of the Republic of Georgia from the Kodori valley to places beyond the boundaries of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia;

(*f*) To patrol regularly the Kodori valley;

(*g*) To investigate, at the request of either party or the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force or on its own initiative, reported or alleged violations of the Agreement, and to attempt to resolve or contribute to the resolution of such incidents;

(*h*) To report regularly to the Secretary-General within its mandate, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement, any violations and their investigation by the Mission, as well as other relevant developments;

(*i*) To maintain close contacts with both parties to the conflict and to cooperate with the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and, by its presence in the area, to contribute to conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons;

7. *Notes* the Secretary-General's intention to write to the Chairman of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the respective roles and responsibilities of the Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force, and requests the Secretary-General to establish an appropriate arrangement to that effect, and requests the commanders of the Mission and the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force to conclude and implement the appropriate arrangements on the ground, described in the report

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[27] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

of the Secretary-General, for coordination and cooperation between the Mission and the peace-keeping force in the implementation of their respective tasks;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to the conflict to extend full support, necessary protection and freedom of movement to the Mission in the performance of its mandate both within the zone of operations of the Commonwealth of Independent States peace-keeping force and in other relevant parts of the territory of the Republic of Georgia for it to fulfil its mandate, and requests that a status-of-mission agreement with the Government of the Republic of Georgia and necessary arrangements with the Abkhaz authorities be concluded without delay;

9. *Reaffirms its support* for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons, calls upon the parties to honour the commitments they have already made in this regard and to accelerate the process as far as possible, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to give its full assistance to the implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by the donors, which will in particular facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

11. *Decides* on this basis to extend the mandate of the Mission until 13 January 1995;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report within three months of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and on the implementation of all aspects of the above-mentioned agreements;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3407th meeting by 14 votes to none (Rwanda was not present at the meeting).

Decisions

In a letter dated 4 August 1994,[28] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1994 concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[29] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 31 August 1994,[30] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 August 1994 concerning additions to the list of Member States contributing troops to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[31] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3476th meeting, on 2 December 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[32]

"The Security Council has received with deep concern a report from the Secretariat concerning a statement of 26 November 1994 attributed to the Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia. It believes that any unilateral act purporting to establish a sovereign Abkhaz entity would violate the commitments assumed by the Abkhaz side to seek a comprehensive political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia.

"The Council calls upon all parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, based on the principles set out in all the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Council reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons, signed in Moscow on 4 April 1994.[16] In this regard it expresses great concern at the continued obstruction of the return of refugees and displaced persons and calls upon the Abkhaz party to take all necessary measures, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to ensure a speedy and organized voluntary return of the refugees and displaced persons."

[28] S/1994/930.
[29] S/1994/929.
[30] S/1994/1018.
[31] S/1994/1017.
[32] S/PRST/1994/78.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA[1]

Decisions

At its 3329th meeting, on 14 January 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Africa to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/16 and Add.1)".[2]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Djibouti, Nigeria and Rwanda[3] to extend an invitation to Mr. Kingsley Makhubela, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 894 (1994)

of 14 January 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 January 1994 on the question of South Africa,[4]

Welcoming the further progress made in establishing a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa and in particular the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission and the agreement on the Interim Constitution,

Noting that the legal framework of the electoral process in South Africa leading to the elections to be held on 27 April 1994 is defined by the Independent Electoral Commission and the Electoral Acts, the Independent Media Commission Act and the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act,

Commending the positive contribution already made by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa to the transitional process in South Africa and to efforts to curb violence,

Commending also the positive contribution of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union in this regard,

Reiterating its determination to continue to support the process of peaceful democratic change in South Africa for the benefit of all South Africans,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 23 November 1993,[5] in which the Council invited the Secretary-General to accelerate contingency planning for a possible United Nations role in the election process, including coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, to enable expeditious consideration of a request to the United Nations for such assistance,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 48/159 A of 20 December 1993 and 48/230 of 23 December 1993, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to accelerate planning for a United Nations role in the election process, in consultation with the Security Council and in coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union,

Having considered the request of the Transitional Executive Council that the United Nations provide a sufficient number of international observers to monitor the electoral process and to coordinate the activities of the international observers provided by the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, as well as those provided by Governments, and accepting the need to respond urgently to this request,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 January 1994,[4] and agrees with the proposals contained therein concerning the mandate and size of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, including the proposals for the coordination of the activities of the international observers provided by the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, as well as those provided by any other intergovernmental organizations or Governments;

2. *Urges* all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party talks, to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to adhere to democratic principles and to take part in the elections;

3. *Calls upon* all parties in South Africa to take measures to end the violence and intimidation and thus contribute to the conduct of free and fair elections, and expects that anyone who seeks to disrupt the elections will be held accountable for such actions;

4. *Also calls upon* all parties in South Africa to respect the safety and security of the international observers and to facilitate the carrying out of their mandate;

5. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to set up a special trust fund to finance the participation of additional observers from Africa and other developing countries, and urges States to contribute generously to this fund;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.

Adopted unanimously at the 3329th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3365th meeting, on 19 April 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Africa to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: further report of

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted every year from 1977 to 1988, and in 1992 and 1993.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[3] Document S/1994/33, incorporated in the record of the 3329th meeting.

[4] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, documents S/1994/16 and Add.1.

[5] S/26785.

the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/435)".[6]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[7]

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 1994 on the question of South Africa,[8] as well as the oral information received from the Secretariat on the latest developments in the electoral process.

"The Council welcomes the agreement reached on 19 April 1994 between the Inkatha Freedom Party, the African National Congress and the Government of South Africa, following which the Inkatha Freedom Party has decided to participate in the forthcoming elections in South Africa. It commends all the parties involved for the statesmanship and goodwill which they have displayed in reaching this result.

"The Council expresses the hope that this agreement will bring an end to the violence which has scarred South Africa and that it will promote lasting reconciliation among the people of South Africa. It calls upon all parties to contribute to the conduct of free and fair elections in which all South Africans will be able to participate peacefully.

"The Council commends the positive contribution by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and the international community to the transitional process in South Africa and reiterates its determination to support the process of peaceful democratic change for the benefit of all South Africans. It calls upon all parties to respect the safety and security of the international election observers and to assist them to carry out their mandate.

"The Council looks forward to the successful completion of the electoral process in South Africa and to the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa that will take its place in the international community."

At its 3379th meeting, on 25 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, the Congo, Egypt, Greece, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 23 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/606)".[6]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Nigeria[9] to extend an invitation to Mr. Abdul Minty, Director of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 919 (1994)

of 25 May 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970, 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Welcoming the first all-race multi-party election and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial Government of South Africa, which was inaugurated on 10 May 1994,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 May 1994 from Mr. Nelson R. Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa,[10]

Stressing the urgent need to facilitate the process of reintegration of South Africa in the international community, including the United Nations system,

1. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate forthwith the mandatory arms embargo and other restrictions related to South Africa imposed by its resolution 418 (1977);

2. *Decides also* to end forthwith all other measures against South Africa contained in resolutions of the Security Council, in particular those referred to in resolutions 282 (1970), 558 (1984) and 591 (1986);

3. *Decides further* to dissolve the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, effective from the date of the adoption of the present resolution;

4. *Invites* all States to consider reflecting the provisions of the present resolution as appropriate in their legislation.

Adopted unanimously at the 3379th meeting.

Decision

At its 3393rd meeting, on 27 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Africa to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/1994/717)".[6]

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[6]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

[7]S/PRST/1994/20.

[8]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/435.

[9]Document S/1994/618, incorporated in the record of the 3379th meeting.

[10]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/606.

Resolution 930 (1994)

of 27 June 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 and 894 (1994) of 14 January 1994,

Noting with great satisfaction the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic Government of South Africa,

Welcoming General Assembly resolutions 48/13 C and 48/258 A of 23 June 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa;[11]

2. *Commends* the vital role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Mission, together with the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union, in support of the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

3. *Decides* that, with the successful completion of its mandate, the Mission is terminated forthwith;

4. *Also decides* that it has concluded its consideration of the item entitled "The question of South Africa" and hereby removes this item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

Adopted unanimously at the 3393rd meeting.

[11]Ibid., document S/1994/717.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT[1]

Decisions

Following consultations held on 18 January 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[2]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 18 January 1994 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

At its 3343rd meeting, on 4 March 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: letter dated 22 February 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/240)".[3]

Resolution 899 (1994)

of 4 March 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993,

Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 22 February 1994[4] concerning the matter of the Iraqi private citizens and their assets which remained on Kuwaiti territory following the demarcation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, and welcoming the developments and arrangements described therein,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the compensation payments to be made pursuant to the arrangements described in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 22 February 1994 may be remitted to the private citizens concerned in Iraq, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) of 2 August 1990.

Adopted unanimously at the 3343rd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 8 April 1994,[5] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and in the light of your report of 4 April 1994,[6] the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that the Mission be maintained. In accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 8 October 1994."

In a letter dated 11 May 1994,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

[1]Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993.

[2]S/PRST/1994/3.

[3]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

[4]Ibid., document S/1994/240.

[5]S/1994/411.

[6]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/388.

"The members of the Council have considered your letter of 28 April 1994 relating to the financial emergency of the United Nations Compensation Commission.[8] The members of the Council share the concerns expressed in your letter and agree with the proposal in your letter, while requesting you to keep the States concerned duly informed of your *démarches*."

In a letter dated 21 July 1994,[9] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 July 1994 concerning the United Nations Compensation Commission[10] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council."

In a letter dated 7 October 1994,[11] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and in the light of your report of 29 September 1994,[12] the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that the Mission be maintained. In accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 8 April 1995."

At its 3435th meeting, on 8 October 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The Security Council notes with grave concern the statement issued on 6 October 1994 by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq.[14] It underlines the complete unacceptability of the implication therein that Iraq may withdraw cooperation from the United Nations Special Commission. The Council emphasizes the necessity of full implementation of all its relevant resolutions, including full cooperation by Iraq, without interference, with the Special Commission's vital mission.

"The Council has also received with grave concern reports that substantial numbers of Iraqi troops, including units of the Iraqi Republican Guard, are being redeployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait.

"The Council therefore requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission redoubles its vigilance and reports immediately any violation of the demilitarized zone established under resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 or any potentially hostile action.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait. It underlines Iraq's full responsibility to accept all the obligations contained in all its relevant resolutions and to comply fully therewith."

At its 3438th meeting, on 15 October 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Kuwait to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 949 (1994)

of 15 October 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and reaffirming resolutions 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990),

Recalling that Iraq's acceptance of resolution 687 (1991), adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, forms the basis of the cease-fire,

Noting past Iraqi threats and instances of actual use of force against its neighbours,

Recognizing that any hostile or provocative action directed against its neighbours by the Government of Iraq constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts to resolve the crisis,

Determined to prevent Iraq from resorting to threats and intimidation of its neighbours and the United Nations,

Underlining the fact that it will consider Iraq fully responsible for the serious consequences of any failure to fulfil the demands in the present resolution,

Noting that Iraq has affirmed its readiness to resolve in a positive manner the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by resolution 833 (1993), but underlining the fact that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993),

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Reaffirming its presidential statement of 8 October 1994,[13]

Taking note of the letter dated 6 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, regarding the statement by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 6 October 1994,[14]

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[7] S/1994/567.

[8] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/566.

[9] S/1994/908.

[10] S/1994/907.

[11] S/1994/1141.

[12] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1111.

[13] S/PRST/1994/58.

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1137, annex.

[15] Ibid., document S/1994/1149.

Taking note also of the letter dated 10 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations,[15] announcing that the Government of Iraq had decided to withdraw the troops recently deployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait;

2. *Demands* that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions;

3. *Demands* that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq;

4. *Demands* therefore that Iraq not redeploy to the south the units referred to in paragraph 2 above or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq;

5. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3438th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3439th meeting, on 17 October 1994, the Council, in accordance with the decision taken at the 3438th meeting on 15 October 1994, invited the representative of Kuwait and decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At its 3459th meeting, on 16 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[16]

"The Security Council has received the letter dated 12 November 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq[17] transmitting copies of Revolution Command Council decision No. 200 of 10 November 1994, signed by its Chairman, Mr. Saddam Hussein, and the declaration of the Iraqi National Assembly, also of 10 November 1994, which confirm Iraq's irrevocable and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait, and of the international boundary between the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait as demarcated by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, and confirm Iraq's respect for the inviolability of that boundary, in accordance with Council resolution 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993.

"The Council welcomes this development and the President has written to the Permanent Representative of Iraq accordingly in a letter dated 16 November 1994.[18] The Council notes that Iraq has taken this action in compliance with Council resolution 833 (1993) and has unequivocally committed itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 833 (1993) and 949 (1994) of 15 October 1994.

"The Council considers this decision by Iraq to be a significant step in the direction towards implementation of the relevant Council resolutions. In the abovementioned letter, the President informed the Government of Iraq that the members of the Council will follow closely Iraq's implementation of its decision; they will also continue to keep under review Iraq's actions to complete its compliance with all the relevant Council resolutions."

[16] S/PRST/1994/68.

[17] A similar communication was addressed to the Secretary-General by the representative of Iraq with a request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1288.

[18] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1297.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 18 January 1994,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council wish to thank you for making it possible for your Special Representative, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, to brief the Council on 14 January 1994 on the most recent developments in Liberia.

"In this regard, they welcome the fact that the deployment of additional troops of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group is now well

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1991, 1992 and 1993.

[2] S/1994/51.

[3] Peace Agreement signed at Cotonou, Benin, on 25 July 1993; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26272, annex.

under way. They are also pleased to learn that the deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia is almost complete. There should be no further delay in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement.[3]

"The members of the Council note that, pursuant to resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, a report is expected by 16 February 1994. They are concerned that the transitional government has still not been installed, disarmament has not yet commenced, that the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement is thus being delayed, and that efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country have met with difficulties. The continued support of the international community for the efforts of the Mission will depend on the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Cotonou Agreement, including installation of the transitional government, disarmament and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance.

"As noted in the letter dated 16 December 1993 addressed to you by the President of the Security Council,[4] the members of the Council share your expectation that the elections due to take place under the terms of the Cotonou Agreement should take place during the first half of this year. In this connection they express the hope that, by the time you submit your report, the progress achieved by the Liberian parties in the implementation of the peace process will enable you to recommend a precise timetable for the holding of the elections in Liberia."

At its 3339th meeting, on 25 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin and Liberia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/168 and Add.1)".[5]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 1994 on the situation in Liberia.[7]

"The Council welcomes the agreement reached at Monrovia contained in the communiqué of 15 February 1994,[8] in which the parties once again reaffirmed their commitment to the Cotonou Agreement[3] as the basis for a lasting political settlement to the Liberian conflict. The Council calls upon the parties to uphold strictly the timetable outlined in that communiqué: the commencement of disarmament and the installation of a transitional government on 7 March 1994, and the holding of free and fair general elections on 7 September 1994. The Council urges the parties to resolve quickly their differences on the disposition of the four remaining Cabinet posts.

"The Council, however, wishes to express its concern about the recent upsurge in violence in Liberia and the related disruption of humanitarian relief shipments, to which the rise of new military groups and problems of military indiscipline among the existing factions have contributed. It deplores the consequent loss of life, destruction of property and the increased number of people that have since been displaced. The Council calls upon all Liberian parties to adhere strictly to the cease-fire agreement and to cooperate fully with the international relief efforts in order to put an end to the obstacles periodically impeding the delivery of humanitarian aid.

"The Council is gravely concerned at the delays in implementing the commitments entered into by the parties under the Cotonou Agreement, in particular the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the transitional Government.

"The Council reminds the parties that they themselves bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the Cotonou Agreement. The Liberian parties should bear in mind that the support of the international community and of the Council will not continue in the absence of tangible progress towards full and prompt implementation of the Agreement, in particular the revised timetable. These delays jeopardize both the viability of the Agreement itself and the ability of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia to fulfil its mandate.

"The Council looks forward to the proposed meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Economic Community of West African States in March and to continued progress on the ground. The Council underlines the importance of adhering to the timetable and will review the situation again in March 1994 to evaluate what progress has been made.

"The Council underlines the importance of disarmament to the successful implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and, in this context, notes the central role in the disarmament process given to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group under the Agreement.

"The Council, therefore, takes note of the Secretary-General's observation that the Monitoring Group's forces face considerable financial and logistical difficulties and strongly supports his call upon Member States to assist the peace process by providing the necessary financial and logistical resources to the Monitoring Group to enable it to meet its obligations under the Cotonou Agreement. The Council supports the Secretary-General's appeal to all Member States which have not already done so to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General that the ability of the Mission to carry out its mandate depends on the capacity of the Monitoring Group to discharge its responsibilities.

"The Council commends the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity for their continued efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia. The Council notes with appreciation that the Monitoring Group's force has now been expanded pursuant to resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and commends all countries which have contributed troops and resources to the Monitoring Group since its inception in 1990.

"The Council commends also the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the Liberian civil

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[4]S/26886.

[5]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

[6]S/PRST/1994/9.

[7]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, documents S/1994/168 and Add.1.

[8]Ibid., document S/1994/187, annex.

war. The anticipated reunification of the country by 7 March 1994 and the ensuing repatriation of Liberian refugees will accelerate the demand for additional humanitarian relief, and in this regard the Council urgently appeals to Member States and humanitarian organizations to increase their assistance to Liberia.

"The Council reaffirms its appreciation for the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative towards the establishment of a lasting peace in Liberia."

At its 3366th meeting, on 21 April 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/463)".[9]

Resolution 911 (1994)

of 21 April 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993 and 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1993,[10] 14 February 1994[7] and 18 April 1994[11] on the activities of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

Welcoming the progress made towards establishing the Liberian National Transitional Government, but concerned about subsequent delays in implementing the Cotonou Agreement,[3]

Expressing its concern over renewed fighting between the Liberian parties and the negative impact that this fighting has had on the disarmament process, the effort to provide humanitarian relief, and the plight of displaced persons,

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its efforts to help to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia, and urging it to continue its efforts with the aim of assisting the Liberian parties to complete the process of political settlement in the country,

Recognizing, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General of 2 August 1993,[12] that the Cotonou Agreement assigns the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to assist in the implementation of the Agreement,

Commending those African States which have contributed troops to the Monitoring Group, and those Member States which have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia or have provided other assistance in support of the troops,

Welcoming the close cooperation between the Mission and the Monitoring Group, and stressing the importance of continued full cooperation and coordination between them in the implementation of their respective tasks,

Noting that the revised timetable of the Cotonou Agreement established on 15 February 1994 at Monrovia calls for legislative and presidential elections to take place by 7 September 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April 1994[11] and the progress the parties have made towards the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement[3] and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 22 October 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, by 18 May 1994, review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by the Mission in that country, based on a report by the Secretary-General on whether or not the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government has been fully installed and on whether there has been substantial progress in disarmament and in implementing the peace process;

3. *Also decides* to review again the situation in Liberia, including the role played by the Mission, on or before 30 June 1994, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, such review to include consideration of whether sufficient progress has been made in implementing the revised timetable of the Cotonou Agreement to warrant continued involvement of the Mission, in particular the effective operation of the Liberian National Transitional Government, progress in carrying out disarmament and demobilization and preparations for the holding of elections on 7 September 1994;

4. *Notes* that, if it considers, during either of the above reviews, that progress has been insufficient, it may request the Secretary-General to prepare options regarding the mandate and continued operations of the Mission;

5. *Urges* all Liberian parties to cease hostilities immediately and to cooperate with the forces of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to complete the disarmament process expeditiously;

6. *Calls upon* the Liberian parties as an urgent priority to complete installation, within the time-frame established in paragraph 2 above, of the Liberian National Transitional Government, especially the seating of the full Cabinet and the national assembly, so that a unified civil administration of the country can be established and other appropriate arrangements completed so that national elections may be held as scheduled on 7 September 1994;

7. *Calls again upon* the Liberian parties to cooperate fully in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country by the most direct routes, in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement;

8. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Monitoring Group in furthering the peace process in Liberia and its commitment to ensuring the safety of Mission observers and civilian staff, and urges the Liberian parties to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of Mission personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

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[9] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.
[10] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26868.
[11] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/463.
[12] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26200.

9. *Encourages* Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance to facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African States to the Monitoring Group, to assist in supporting troops of countries participating in the Group and also to assist in humanitarian and development activities, as well as in the electoral process;

10. *Commends* the efforts made by Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance;

11. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to promote and facilitate dialogue among all parties concerned;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3366th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3378th meeting, on 23 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/588)".[9]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 18 May 1994 on the situation in Liberia.[14]

"In this connection, the Council notes with satisfaction the full installation of the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government, as well as indications that the Transitional Government has begun to assume its responsibilities and functions throughout the country.

"The Council commends the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group for their contributions to the demobilization and disarmament efforts in Liberia, a critical requirement of the Cotonou Agreement.[3]

"The Council notes with concern, however, the continued fighting among and within factions. Political differences and renewed violence among and within certain factions have caused the disarmament process to come to a virtual halt. The ongoing hostilities make it very difficult for the Mission to accomplish critical elements of its mandate and prevent the peace-keeping troops of the Monitoring Group from carrying out their functions regarding disarmament and demobilization, a situation which directly threatens the ability of the parties to maintain the timetable outlined in the Cotonou Agreement and the communiqué of 15 February 1994.[8]

"In the light of these developments, the Council calls upon the parties to resolve their differences within the forum of the Transitional Government and the Cotonou Agreement, to end any hostilities and to accelerate the pace of disarmament with the aim of bringing it to a successful conclusion, all of which are crucial to creating suitable conditions for elections. The Council wishes to remind the parties of the importance it attaches to the holding of those elections on 7 September 1994.

"The Council reaffirms its intention to review the situation in Liberia again on or before 30 June 1994, including the role played by the Mission, such review to include consideration of whether sufficient progress has been made in implementing the revised timetable of the Cotonou Agreement to warrant continued involvement of the Mission, in particular the effective operation of the Liberian National Transitional Government, progress in carrying out disarmament and demobilization, and preparations for the holding of elections on 7 September 1994. In accordance with the terms of its resolution 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, the Council requests the Secretary-General to prepare by 30 June 1994 options regarding the future implementation of the mandate of the Mission and its continued operations.

"The Council reminds the parties that the ultimate responsibility for the success of the peace process in Liberia rests with them and with the Liberian people. It urges them to respect fully the terms of the Cotonou Agreement and reaffirms its expectation that the parties will continue to make every effort to achieve a lasting peace in Liberia."

In a letter dated 23 May 1994,[15] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have taken note of your report of 18 May 1994 on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,[14] on the basis of which they have completed the review provided for in paragraph 2 of resolution 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their intention to review again the situation in Liberia, including the role played by the Mission, on or before 30 June 1994, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 911 (1994)."

At its 3404th meeting, on 13 July 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/760)".[9]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[16]

[13] S/PRST/1994/25.

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/588.

[15] S/1994/604.

[16] S/PRST/1994/33.

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 24 June 1994 on Liberia.[17] On the basis of this report, as well as the oral briefing provided by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, the Council has carried out a review of the situation in Liberia, including the role played by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia as called for in its resolution 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994.

"In this context, the Council notes that, since the interim review in May 1994, there has been limited progress in the peace process and that the Liberian National Transitional Government has been unable to extend its authority effectively outside the Monrovia area. The Council notes further with concern that preparations for national elections have been hampered by the continued fighting and the consequent virtual halt of the disarmament process. It underscores the fact that, until the disarmament process is substantially accomplished, the holding of free and fair elections will not be possible. It reiterates, nevertheless, the need to make urgent preparations to enable the timely holding of free and fair elections. To this end, a substantial acceleration of the disarmament process is essential. It notes that continued delay may have an adverse effect on international participation in the Liberian peace process.

"The Council therefore calls upon the Transitional Government, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity, with the support of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia as necessary, to convene a meeting of the Liberian factions concerned to address the problems affecting disarmament. The Council considers that the objectives of such a meeting should be to agree on a realistic plan to resume disarmament and to set a target date for its completion. The Council calls upon the Transitional Government to convene the meeting as soon as possible, at the latest by 31 July 1994. The Council stresses the importance it places on the Liberian factions concerned attending such a meeting.

"The Council further calls upon all factions in Liberia to demonstrate the resolve and commitment necessary to achieve national reconciliation.

"The Council expresses its concern about the increase in military activities being carried out in violation of the general cease-fire and the consequent large-scale displacement of persons and atrocities which have been committed throughout the country. The Council condemns all those who initiate fighting and who violate international humanitarian law.

"The Council strongly deplores attacks on and the abduction and harassment of United Nations and Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group personnel in Liberia, as well as looting of United Nations and Monitoring Group property. It demands that such hostile acts cease forthwith.

"The Council urges the Liberian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of Mission and Monitoring Group personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by the applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It demands that all factions in Liberia extend full cooperation to organizations engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council commends the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its continued efforts to facilitate peace and security in Liberia, including through the provision of Monitoring Group troops. It welcomes the continued close cooperation between the Monitoring Group and the Mission.

"The Council also commends other African States that have provided troops to the Monitoring Group and those Member States which have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, or provided other assistance in support of the troops. However, the Council expresses its concern that sufficient financial and other support for the Monitoring Group troops has not yet been forthcoming despite the importance of their continued presence in the Liberian peace process. The Council calls upon all Member States urgently to consider providing financial or material support either through the Trust Fund or on a bilateral basis to enable the Monitoring Group to fulfil its responsibilities in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement.[3]

"The Council commends the Secretary-General for the priority given to reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and other atrocities and encourages continued attention to these aspects of the situation in Liberia.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all information on cease-fire and arms embargo violations obtained by the Mission, in pursuit of its mandate, is made promptly available to the Security Council and publicized more widely as appropriate.

"The Council expresses concern at problems encountered by the Transitional Government in extending its authority outside the Monrovia area, and requests the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with the Economic Community of West African States, whether there are any steps which might be taken to facilitate the efforts of the Transitional Government in this regard.

"The Council urges the Economic Community of West African States to continue its efforts to help the Liberian parties to make substantial progress towards a political settlement in the country.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report on the situation in Liberia by 2 September 1994 and to consider in that report whether the meeting on disarmament has resulted in a realistic plan for disarmament and whether implementation of such a plan has begun. The report should also provide options for the size and mandate of the Mission that reflect the outcome of the meeting and the progress in implementing the disarmament plan.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3424th meeting, on 13 September 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[18]

"The Security Council strongly condemns the detention and mistreatment of forty-three unarmed military

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17 *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/760.

18 S/PRST/1994/53.

observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and six staff members of nongovernmental organizations, in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law as well as of the Cotonou Agreement.[5] It demands that those responsible release immediately the detained personnel and return their property and that of the Mission and humanitarian organizations. It urges all parties strictly to observe the Agreement and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of the Mission, other United Nations personnel and those of humanitarian organizations.

"The Council requests the Economic Community of West African States to ensure that its Monitoring Group continues to extend protection to the extent possible to Mission personnel, in accordance with the exchange of letters of 7 October 1993 between the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States defining the respective roles and responsibilities of the two missions in Liberia. It calls upon the international community to assist the Economic Community of West African States with the necessary resources to enable the Monitoring Group to fulfil its mandate effectively throughout Liberia.

"The Council is following closely the situation in Liberia and in this connection welcomes the ongoing efforts, in particular those of the President of Ghana as Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, to secure the release of the detained personnel."

At its 3442nd meeting, on 21 October 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia: seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1994/1167)".[19]

Resolution 950 (1994)

of 21 October 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 18 May,[14] 24 June,[17] 26 August[20] and 14 October 1994[21] on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia,

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending also the initiative taken by the President of Ghana, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, to reactivate the peace process and find a durable solution to the conflict,

Noting the recommendations of the Liberian National Conference, and stressing the importance it attaches to strengthening the authority of the Liberian National Transitional Government in administering the country,

Commending those African States which have contributed troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group and those Member States which have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia or have provided other assistance in support of the Monitoring Group,

Also commending the Monitoring Group for its role in quelling an attempted *coup d'état* against the Transitional Government in Monrovia,

Deeply concerned at the breakdown in the cease-fire, the severe deterioration in the security situation and the impact this is having on the civilian population of Liberia, particularly in rural areas, as well as on the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide emergency relief,

Expressing grave concern at the level of factional and ethnic warfare now prevailing in much of Liberia,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the achievement of an effective cease-fire as a necessary pre-condition for progress in the peace process and the holding of national elections,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994[21] and his intention to send a high-level mission to consult with States members of the Economic Community of West African States on how the international community can best continue to assist the peace process in Liberia;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 13 January 1995;

3. *Recognizes* that circumstances on the ground warranted the Secretary-General's decision to reduce the strength of the Mission, and considers that any decision to return it to the authorized level will depend on consideration by the Security Council of a further report from the Secretary-General reflecting a real improvement in the situation on the ground, in particular the security situation;

4. *Calls upon* all factions in Liberia to cease hostilities immediately and to agree to a timetable for disengagement of forces, disarmament and demobilization;

5. *Also calls upon* the Liberian National Transitional Government and all Liberians to seek political accommodation and national reconciliation and to work with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to achieve a durable settlement;

6. *Calls once again upon* all States strictly to abide by and comply with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the widespread killings of civilians and other violations of international humanitarian law by the factions in Liberia and the detention and maltreatment of Mission observers, Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group soldiers, humanitarian relief workers and other international personnel, and demands that all the factions strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

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[19] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

[20] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1006.

[21] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1167.

8. *Demands* that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of Monitoring Group and Mission personnel, and those of other international organizations and humanitarian relief agencies working in Liberia, refrain from any acts of violence, abuse or intimidation against them and return forthwith equipment seized from them;

9. *Urges* Member States to provide support for the peace process in Liberia through the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, in order to enable the Monitoring Group to fulfil its mandate;

10. *Commends* the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance, including to Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries, and calls upon all factions in Liberia to cooperate fully in creating the conditions necessary for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Liberia;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council well in advance of the end of the current mandate period with recommendations as to the future role of the Mission, in the light of developments in the peace process and in the situation on the ground and the recommendations of his high-level mission;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3442nd meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 25 November 1994,[22] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 November 1994 concerning the appointment of Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi to succeed Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as your Special Representative for Liberia[23] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter."

[22] S/1994/1341.
[23] S/1994/1340.

ITEMS RELATING TO AN AGENDA FOR PEACE: PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, PEACEMAKING AND PEACE-KEEPING

An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 20 January 1994,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have reviewed your report concerning the cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements and organizations with regard to international peace and security.[3] This is a subject the members of the Council consider very important.

"On behalf of the members of the Council, I wish to thank you for your report and for the efforts that went into soliciting and collating the documents it contains. The members of the Council request you to convey to regional arrangements and organizations concerned their gratitude for their contributions and to send them copies of the report in question.

"The members of the Council recall that the United Nations is at this very moment in a number of instances engaged in such cooperation, in efforts to resolve difficult problems in various parts of the world.

"The members of the Council would welcome any further responses from regional arrangements and organizations. They would also welcome an addendum to the report in which you would elaborate on your views on this subject and present your analysis and assessment of the actual experiences of cooperation that have taken place and on the prospect for such cooperation in the future.

"During the consideration of the report, it was suggested that it might be useful to hold a seminar on these issues, with the participation of interested delegations, of the Secretariat and of representatives of interested regional arrangements and organizations."

At its 3372nd meeting, on 3 May 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping—report of the Secretary-General on improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping (S/26450 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2)".[4]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1992 and 1993.
[2] S/1994/61.
[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25996; ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/25996/Add.1-3; and ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, documents S/25996/Add.4 and 5.
[4] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*; and ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*.
[5] S/PRST/1994/22.

"Aware of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council has begun its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1994 entitled 'Improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping'.[6] The Council welcomes the useful account the report provides of the measures the Secretary-General has taken to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to undertake peace-keeping operations. The Council notes that this report follows the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'An Agenda for Peace'[7] and that it responds to the statements made by successive Presidents of the Security Council on 'An Agenda for Peace', in particular the statement made by the President on 28 May 1993.[8]

"The Council notes that the report entitled 'Improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping' has been transmitted to the General Assembly, and also notes that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has made recommendations on the report.

"*Establishment of peace-keeping operations*

"The Security Council recalls that in the statement made by its President on 28 May 1993[8] it was stated, *inter alia*, that United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in accordance with a number of operational principles, consistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In that context, the Council is conscious of the need for the political goals, mandate, costs, and, where possible, the estimated timeframe of United Nations peace-keeping operations to be clear and precise, and of the requirement for the mandates of peace-keeping operations to be subject to periodic review. The Council will respond to situations on a case-by-case basis. Without prejudice to its ability to do so and to respond rapidly and flexibly as circumstances require, the Council considers that the following factors, among others, should be taken into account when the establishment of new peace-keeping operations is under consideration:

"(*a*) Whether a situation exists, the continuation of which is likely to endanger or constitute a threat to international peace and security;

"(*b*) Whether regional or subregional organizations and arrangements exist and are ready and able to assist in resolving the situation;

"(*c*) Whether a cease-fire exists and whether the parties have committed themselves to a peace process intended to reach a political settlement;

"(*d*) Whether a clear political goal exists and whether it can be reflected in the mandate;

"(*e*) Whether a precise mandate for a United Nations operation can be formulated;

"(*f*) Whether the safety and security of United Nations personnel can be reasonably ensured, in particular whether reasonable guarantees can be obtained from the principal parties or factions regarding the safety and security of United Nations personnel; in this regard it reaffirms the statement by the President of the Security Council of 31 March 1993[9] and its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993.

"The Council should also be provided with an estimate of projected costs for the start-up phase (initial ninety days) of the operation and the first six months, as well as for the resulting increase in total projected annualized United Nations peace-keeping expenditures, and should be informed of the likely availability of resources for the new operation.

"The Council emphasizes the need for the full cooperation of the parties concerned in implementing the mandates of peace-keeping operations as well as relevant decisions of the Council.

"*Ongoing review of operations*

"The Security Council notes that the increasing number and complexity of peace-keeping operations, and of situations likely to give rise to proposals for peace-keeping operations, may require measures to improve the quality and speed of the flow of information available to support Council decision-making. The Council will keep this question under consideration.

"The Council welcomes the enhanced efforts made by the Secretariat to provide information to the Council and underlines the importance of further improving the briefing for Council members on matters of special concern.

"*Communication with non-members of the Security Council (including troop contributors)*

"The Security Council recognizes the implications which its decisions on peace-keeping operations have for the States Members of the United Nations and in particular for troop-contributing countries.

"The Council welcomes the increased communication between members and non-members of the Council and believes that the practice of monthly consultations between the President of the Security Council and competent groups of Member States on the Council's programme of work (which includes matters relating to peace-keeping operations) should be continued.

"The Council is conscious of the need for enhanced consultations and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries regarding peace-keeping operations, including their planning, management and coordination, particularly when significant extensions in an operation's mandate are in prospect. Such consultations can take a variety of forms involving Member States, troop-contributing countries, members of the Council and the Secretariat.

"The Council believes that when major events occur regarding peace-keeping operations, including decisions to change or extend a mandate, there is a particular need for members of the Council to seek to exchange views with troop contributors, including by way of informal communications between its President or its members and troop contributors.

"The recent practice of the Secretariat of convening meetings of troop contributors in the presence, as appropriate, of Council members is welcome and should be developed. The Council also encourages the Secretariat to convene regular meetings for troop contributors and Council members to hear reports from special repre-

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/26450; and ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, documents S/26450/Add.1 and 2.

[7] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[8] S/25859.

[9] S/25493.

sentatives of the Secretary-General or force commanders and, as appropriate, to make situation reports on peace-keeping operations available at frequent and regular intervals.

"The Council will keep under review arrangements for communication with non-members of the Council.

"*Standby arrangements*

"The Security Council attaches great importance to improving the capacity of the United Nations to meet the need for rapid deployment and reinforcement of peace-keeping operations.

"In this context the Council welcomes the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1994[8] concerning standby arrangements and capabilities. The Council notes the intention of the Secretary-General to devise standby arrangements or capabilities which Member States could maintain at an agreed state of readiness as a possible contribution to a United Nations peace-keeping operation and welcomes the commitments undertaken by a number of Member States.

"The Council welcomes the request by the Secretary-General to Member States to respond positively to this initiative and encourages Member States to do so in so far as possible.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to include civilian personnel, such as police, in the present standby arrangements planning initiative.

"The Council also encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that the Standby Arrangements Management Unit carries on its work, including the periodic updating of the list of units and resources.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report by 30 June 1994, and thereafter at least once a year, on progress with this initiative.

"The Council will keep this matter under review in order to make recommendations or take decisions required in this regard.

"*Civilian personnel*

"The Security Council welcomes the observations made by the Secretary-General in his report in respect of civilian personnel, including civilian police, and invites Member States to respond positively to requests for the contribution of such personnel to United Nations peace-keeping operations.

"The Council attaches importance to full coordination between the different components, military and civilian, of a peace-keeping operation, particularly a multifaceted one. This coordination should extend throughout the planning and implementation of the operation, both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field.

"*Training*

"The Security Council recognizes that the training of personnel for peace-keeping operations is essentially the responsibility of Member States, but encourages the Secretariat to continue the development of basic guidelines and performance standards and to provide descriptive materials.

"The Council notes the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on training of peace-keeping personnel. It invites Member States to cooperate with each other in the provision of facilities for this purpose.

"*Command and control*

"The Security Council stresses that as a leading principle United Nations peace-keeping operations should be under the operational control of the United Nations.

"The Council welcomes the call by the General Assembly[10] that the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the members of the Council, troop-contributing States and other interested Member States, take urgent action on the question of command and control, notes the comments of the Secretary-General in his report of 14 March 1994[6] and looks forward to his further report on the matter.

"*Financial and administrative issues*

"Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the General Assembly under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council notes the Secretary-General's observations and recommendations on budgetary matters relating to peace-keeping operations in his report of 14 March 1994,[6] and notes also that his report has been referred to the General Assembly for its consideration.

"The Council confirms that estimates of the financial implications of peace-keeping operations are required from the Secretariat before decisions on mandates or extensions are taken, so that the Council is able to act in a financially responsible way.

"*Conclusion*

"The Security Council will give further consideration to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General."

At its 3408th meeting, on 27 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping—report of the Secretary-General on standby arrangements for peace-keeping (S/1994/777)".[11]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[12]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1994 concerning standby arrangements for peace-keeping,[13] submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Council of 3 May 1994.[5]

"The Council reiterates the importance it attaches to improving the capacity of the United Nations for rapid deployment and reinforcement of peace-keeping operations. The recent history of United Nations peace-

[10]See General Assembly resolution 48/43.

[11]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

[12]S/PRST/1994/36.

[13]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/777.

keeping operations demonstrates that such an effort is essential.

"In this context, the Council is grateful for the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in respect of standby arrangements and welcomes the responses so far received from Member States. It also welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to maintain a comprehensive database of the offers made, including the technical details of these offers.

"The Council notes that one of the major limiting factors in the timely deployment of troops for United Nations peace-keeping is the lack of readily available equipment. It stresses the importance of urgently addressing the issue of availability of equipment both in the context of standby arrangements and more broadly.

"The Council notes the Secretary-General's view that the commitments made so far do not yet cover adequately the spectrum of resources required to mount and execute future peace-keeping operations. It also notes that additional commitments are expected from other Member States. In this context, it welcomes the Secretary-General's call to those Member States which are not already doing so to participate in the arrangements.

"The Council looks forward to a further and more comprehensive report on the progress of the stand-by arrangements initiative."

An agenda for peace: peace-keeping

Decisions

At its 3448th meeting, on 4 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "An agenda for peace: peace-keeping—letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1063)".[14]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council has given further consideration to the question of communication between members and non-members of the Council, in particular troop-contributing countries, which was addressed in the statement by the President of the Council of 3 May 1994.[5] The Council remains conscious of the implications that its decisions on peace-keeping operations have for troop-contributing countries. Having regard to the increase in the number and complexity of such operations, it believes that there is a need for further enhancement, in a pragmatic and flexible manner, of the arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries.

"To this end, the Council has decided in future to follow the procedures set out in the present statement:

"(*a*) Meetings should be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information and views in good time before the Council takes decisions on the extension or termination of, or significant changes in, the mandate of a particular peace-keeping operation;

"(*b*) Such meetings would be chaired jointly by the presidency of the Council and a representative of the Secretariat nominated by the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) The monthly tentative forecast of work of the Council made available to Member States will in future include an indication of the expected schedule of such meetings for the month;

"(*d*) In the context of their review of the tentative forecast, the members of the Council will examine this schedule and communicate any suggested changes or proposals as to the timing of meetings to the Secretariat;

"(*e*) Ad hoc meetings chaired jointly by the presidency of the Council and a representative of the Secretariat nominated by the Secretary-General may be convened in the event of unforeseen developments in a particular peace-keeping operation which could require action by the Council;

"(*f*) Such meetings will be in addition to those convened and chaired solely by the Secretariat for troop contributors to meet with special representatives of the Secretary-General or force commanders or to discuss operational matters concerning particular peace-keeping operations, to which members of the Council will also be invited;

"(*g*) An informal paper, which includes topics to be covered and draws attention to relevant background documentation, will be circulated by the Secretariat to the participants well in advance of each of the various meetings referred to above;

"(*h*) The time and venue of each meeting with members of the Council and troop contributors to a peace-keeping operation should, where possible, appear in advance in the *Journal of the United Nations*;

"(*i*) The President will, in the course of informal consultations of members of the Council, summarize the views expressed by participants at each meeting with troop contributors.

"The Council recalls that the arrangements described herein are not exhaustive. Consultations may take a variety of forms, including informal communication between the President or the members of the Council and troop-contributing countries and, as appropriate, with other countries especially affected, for example countries from the region concerned.

"The Council will keep arrangements for the exchange of information and views with troop contributors under review and stands ready to consider further measures to enhance arrangements in the light of experience.

"The Council will also keep under review arrangements to improve the quality and speed of the flow of information available to support Council decision-making, bearing in mind the conclusions contained in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 3 May 1994."[5]

[14] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*
[15] S/PRST/1994/62.

At its 3449th meeting, on 4 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Turkey to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: peace-keeping—letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1063)".[14]

Upon resumption of the meeting, on the same day, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Greece and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item.

In a letter dated 25 November 1994,[16] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council express their appreciation for your letter dated 14 November 1994[17] regarding meetings of members of the Council, troop contributors and the Secretariat, pursuant to the statement I made as President of the Security Council on 4 November 1994.[15]

"The members of the Council welcome your designation of Mr. Chinmaya Gharekhan to co-chair these meetings on the Secretariat side.

"The members of the Council believe that in order fully to serve the purpose of these meetings it is important that the co-chairmen, members of the Council and troop contributors for the operation be able to draw upon the expertise and information provided by senior members of the Secretariat dealing directly with peace-keeping operations. In that regard, they also welcome your intention to assign senior officials from the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to attend the meetings as well. They attach particular importance to attendance at the meetings of the Under-Secretary-General or one of the Assistant Secretaries-General for Peace-keeping Operations."

[16] S/1994/1350.

[17] S/1994/1349.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Decisions

At its 3330th meeting, on 24 January 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[1]

"The Security Council deplores the continuing large-scale fighting in Afghanistan, which is creating mass suffering among the civilian population and is jeopardizing efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need.

"The Council notes with concern that the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan disrupts efforts to establish a political process that would lead to a broad-based government, is producing another wave of refugees and displaced persons and detracts from efforts to foster regional stability.

"The Council notes General Assembly resolution 48/208 of 21 December 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to dispatch as soon as possible a United Nations special mission to Afghanistan to canvass a broad spectrum of Afghanistan's leaders to solicit their views on how the United Nations can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national *rapprochement* and reconstruction. The Council welcomes the reaffirmation of support for such a mission issued on 12 January 1994 by the Secretary-General and his intention to dispatch this mission.

"The Council calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan and the beginning of a process to create a broad-based government acceptable to the Afghan people.

"The Council appreciates the humanitarian assistance that the international community and the countries neighbouring Afghanistan have been providing to the most recent wave of refugees as well as to displaced persons within Afghanistan and encourages them to increase their assistance even further.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Personal Representative and the United Nations agencies active in Afghanistan to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict in that country. The Council attaches great importance to the continuation of their work.

"The Council also commends the efforts of the General Assembly, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a number of concerned States to promote peace in Afghanistan through a political dialogue among the Afghan parties."

At its 3353rd meeting, on 23 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the

[1] S/PRST/1994/4.

President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council deeply regrets that the food blockade imposed on Kabul continues. This situation is increasing the hardships of the population in all sectors of the capital, since the humanitarian aid that has so far been provided has not alleviated substantially the plight of hundreds of thousands of the city's starving inhabitants.

"The Council continues to believe that the seriousness of the humanitarian situation is entirely due to the ongoing fighting in Afghanistan, and calls for its immediate cessation. This fighting has been the cause of the suffering of the Afghan population and of repeated interruptions in the delivery of humanitarian aid in that country.

"The Council therefore calls for an immediate end to the obstacles to the passage of humanitarian aid in order to ensure that future supplies are distributed without hindrance to the whole of the population. In this regard, the Council expresses its appreciation to the countries in the region for facilitating efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Kabul and other provinces of the country. Furthermore, the Council calls upon the international community to extend urgent humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan in order to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan people.

"The Council stresses the importance that it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects, and recalls that those who violate international humanitarian law bear individual responsibility.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's appointment of a special mission to Afghanistan, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/208 of 21 December 1993. This mission will canvass a broad spectrum of Afghanistan's leaders to solicit their views on how the United Nations can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national *rapprochement* and reconstruction.

"The Council supports this mission, which is due to leave Geneva soon, and urges all Afghans to assist it in carrying out its mandate and thus promote a cessation of hostilities, the resumption of humanitarian aid and the restoration of peace in Afghanistan."

At its 3415th meeting, on 11 August 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan: note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/766)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[4]

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/208 of 21 December 1993, headed by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and welcomes its progress report of 1 July 1994,[5] in particular the recommendations contained in paragraph 40 thereof.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the cooperation the Afghan people and leaders provided to the special mission. It calls upon all Afghans to continue to work with the special mission as it seeks to help Afghans begin a peaceful political process to end their differences.

"The Council deplores the continuing civil war in Afghanistan, which has brought death and destruction to the people of Afghanistan and has created a threat to the stability and security of other countries in the region. The Council calls upon all parties to end hostilities and embark upon the process of political reconciliation, reconstruction and development.

"The Council calls upon all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of weapons to the parties and to put an end to this destructive conflict. It also urges the international community to assist Afghans in rebuilding their shattered country as conditions permit.

"The Council commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan, and stresses the need for all States to continue contributing to those efforts.

"The Council reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their efforts to return peace and normalcy to their country, and encourages the countries neighbouring Afghanistan to continue their efforts to the same end.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan."

At its 3474th meeting, on 30 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, led by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1994 to the General Assembly.[7]

"The Council fully supports the special mission's broad-based consultations with Afghan representatives and its proposals to bring about an end to the factional fighting, institute a process of political reconciliation and begin the tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

"The Council welcomes the acceptance by the warring parties and other Afghan representatives of a step-by-step process of national reconciliation through the establishment of a fully representative and broad-based authoritative council, which would (*a*) negotiate and oversee a cease-fire, (*b*) establish a national security force to collect and safeguard heavy weapons and provide for security throughout the country, and (*c*) form a transitional government to lay the groundwork for a democratically chosen government, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures such as a 'Grand Assembly'.

[2] S/PRST/1994/12.

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*

[4] S/PRST/1994/43.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/766, annex.

[6] S/PRST/1994/77.

[7] A/49/688.

"The Council notes with grave concern, however, the continuation of hostilities among the warring parties in Afghanistan, involving the continued suffering, death and destitution of innocent citizens of the country, and calls for an immediate halt to these pointless and destructive attacks.

"The Council calls upon all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan, to prevent the continued flow of weapons, ammunition and military supplies to the warring parties in Afghanistan, and to put an end to this destructive conflict.

"Recognizing that the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of war-torn Afghanistan will be dependent in large part upon the progress made towards the establishment of a reliable cease-fire and the development of a viable political process, the Council urges all States to support the peacemaking proposals of the special mission and to recognize its primary role in the peacemaking process.

"The Council calls upon all States to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, strictly refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and respect the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny and reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their desire to achieve peace and tranquillity in their country."

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST[1]

Decision

At its 3331st meeting, on 28 January 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1994/62)".[2]

Resolution 895 (1994)

of 28 January 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1994 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[3] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 13 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[4]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1994;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[5] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3331st meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[3] submitted in conformity with resolution 852 (1993) of 28 July 1993.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Council every year since 1967.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[3] Ibid., document S/1994/62.

[4] Ibid., document S/1994/30.

[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

[6] S/PRST/1994/5.

Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

At its 3382nd meeting, on 26 May 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/587 and Corr.1)".[7]

Resolution 921 (1994)

of 26 May 1994

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1994 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[8]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1994;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3382nd meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 921 (1994), the President made the following statement on behalf of the Security Council:[9]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[8] states, in paragraph 20: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 3409th meeting, on 28 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1994/856)".[10]

Resolution 938 (1994)

of 28 July 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1994 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[11] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 13 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[12]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1995;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[5] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted at the 3409th meeting by 14 votes to none (Rwanda was not present at the meeting).

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[7] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

[8] Ibid., document S/1994/587.

[9] S/PRST/1994/27.

[10] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*

[11] Ibid., document S/1994/856.

[12] Ibid., document S/1994/826.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[11] submitted in conformity with resolution 895 (1994) of 28 January 1994.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

At its 3467th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1994/1311)".[14]

[13]S/PRST/1994/37.

[14]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

Resolution 962 (1994)

of 29 November 1994

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 November 1994 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[15]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1995;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3467th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 962 (1994), the President made the following statement on behalf of the Security Council:[16]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[15] states, in paragraph 17: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

In a letter dated 19 December 1994,[17] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 December 1994 concerning the appointment of Major General Johannes C. Kosters (Netherlands) as Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of and agree with the proposal mentioned therein."

[15]Ibid., document S/1994/1311.

[16]S/PRST/1994/72.

[17]S/1994/1432.

[18]S/1994/1431.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 31 January 1994,[2] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council take note with appreciation of your letter dated 17 January 1994 and the annex thereto,[3] concerning the Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca.

"The members of the Council welcome the agreement reached by the parties, and express the hope that an early and fair settlement of the conflict in Guatemala can be attained.

"The members of the Council will welcome any further communications on developments regarding the matter."

In a letter dated 9 March 1994,[4] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 March 1994 concerning your proposal to appoint Mr. Enrique ter Horst as your Special Representative for El Salvador and Chief of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[5] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who endorse your proposal."

At its 3360th meeting, on 7 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Central America: efforts towards peace:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/375);[6]

"Letter dated 28 March 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/361)".[6]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[7]

"The Security Council has received the report of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1994 on the observation of the elections in El Salvador on 20 March 1994 by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.[8] It has also received the letter from the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1994[9] in which he draws to the attention of the Council his continuing concerns regarding problems in the implementation of the peace accords in El Salvador.

"The Council congratulates the people of El Salvador on the peaceful and historic elections held on 20 March 1994. It notes that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated on 21 March 1994 that in general the elections on 20 March 1994 had taken place under appropriate conditions in terms of freedom, competitiveness and security and that, despite serious flaws regarding organization and transparency, the elections could be considered acceptable. The Council calls upon those concerned to take the necessary measures, as recommended by the Secretary-General, to correct those shortcomings which appeared in the first round and thus to guarantee a genuine and indisputable expression of the will of the people in the second round of the presidential elections to be held on 24 April 1994.

"The Council calls for the full implementation of the peace accords. It shares the concerns expressed by the Secretary-General that progress is still required regarding the implementation of the points highlighted in his letter of 28 March 1994,[9] particularly in relation to public security, including the deployment of the new National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police; the reintegration into society through transfers of land and other programmes of estranged groups, including former combatants; and the constitutional reforms recommended by the Commission on the Truth, especially as they relate to the reform of the judiciary. The Council urges those concerned to make every effort to ensure that further delays in those areas are avoided and distortions corrected, so that the process can gain momentum, the provisions of the peace accords be duly implemented and the goals of the peace process fully achieved."

At its 3381st meeting, on 26 May 1994, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Central America: efforts towards peace:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/561 and Add.1);[10]

"Letter dated 24 May 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/612)".[10]

Resolution 920 (1994)

of 26 May 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992)

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council every year since 1989.

[2] S/1994/104.

[3] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/53.

[4] S/1994/289.

[5] S/1994/288.

[6] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[7] S/PRST/1994/15.

[8] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/375.

[9] Ibid., document S/1994/361.

[10] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

of 30 November 1992, 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993 and 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993,

Recalling further its presidential statements of 18 March 1993,[11] 11 June 1993,[12] 5 November 1993[13] and 7 April 1994,[7]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 May 1994,[14]

Having considered also the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1994[8] and 4 May 1994[15] on the observation of the electoral process,

Noting with satisfaction the successful completion of the electoral process in El Salvador, despite irregularities that had no impact on the election results as a whole,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the full and early implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's observation that there have been notable advances in the process of national reconciliation, particularly the integration of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional into the political life of El Salvador,

Concerned at the continuing delays in fully implementing several important components of the peace accords, including, *inter alia*, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, the questions related to the transfer of lands, the reintegration into civilian society of ex-combatants and war disabled and several recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

Noting with satisfaction, in this context, the conclusion on 19 May 1994 of an agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional on a timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements,[16]

Welcoming the commitment of the President-elect of El Salvador, reiterated before the Secretary-General, to comply fully with all peace accords and to consolidate national reconciliation, as reported in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 24 May 1994,[16]

Welcoming also the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, and noting its vital importance to the peace and reconciliation process in El Salvador,

Reiterating the necessity, in this as in all peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March,[8] 4 May[15] and 11 May 1994;[14]

2. *Welcomes* the fact that both the first and the second round of the elections took place under appropriate conditions in terms of freedom, competitiveness and security;

3. *Expresses concern* that important elements of the peace accords remain only partially implemented;

4. *Reaffirms its support* for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices towards the early completion of the El Salvador peace process;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in their task of verifying implementation by the parties of their commitments;

6. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional strictly to comply with the agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements;[16]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to keep the Security Council informed, as appropriate, on progress made in the implementation of the agreement mentioned in paragraph 6 above, and to report no later than 31 August 1994 on compliance with the timetable and on other relevant issues, including measures taken to contain the costs of the Mission;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure that, under appropriate verification by the United Nations, the police and public security provisions of the peace accords are scrupulously observed, in particular the completion of the demobilization of the National Police, as well as the enhancement of the civilian character of the National Civil Police, in accordance with the timetable agreed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional;

9. *Urges* all concerned to remove all obstacles facing implementation of all aspects of the land transfer programmes, so that they are completed within the timetable agreed by the parties;

10. *Stresses* the need to accelerate reintegration programmes for ex-combatants of both sides in conformity with the timetable agreed by the parties;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for full and timely implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth;

12. *Urges* all States, as well as the international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance, to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the peace accords;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 November 1994 in the terms recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 May 1994;[14]

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 1 November 1994 on the Mission, including on the fulfilment and completion of its mandate and on modalities for its progressive withdrawal, and invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with competent specialized agencies, to prepare modalities for assistance to El Salvador, within the framework of the peace accords, for the post-Mission period;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3381st meeting.

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[11] S/25427.
[12] S/25929.
[13] S/26695.
[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, documents S/1994/561 and Add.1.
[15] Ibid., document S/1994/536.
[16] Ibid., document S/1994/612.

Decisions

At its 3425th meeting, on 16 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of El Salvador to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace—report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/1000)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[18]

"The Security Council has received the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,[19] submitted pursuant to resolution 920 (1994) of 26 May 1994. The Council is encouraged by the Secretary-General's observation regarding El Salvador's transformation from a country riven by conflict into a nation on the path to reconciliation.

"The Council welcomes the steps taken by the President of El Salvador, since his inauguration on 1 June 1994, to ensure compliance with the outstanding provisions of the peace accords. It notes that, while some delays and difficulties still persist, progress has been achieved in areas of the agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements, of 19 May 1994,[16] relevant to the strengthening and modernization of the democratic institutions of El Salvador.

"The Council reaffirms the need to ensure that, under appropriate verification by the Mission, the police and public security provisions of the peace accords are scrupulously observed. In particular, the Council expects that the Government of El Salvador will accelerate the demobilization of the National Police, as foreseen in the peace accords and as announced by the President of El Salvador.

"The Council also shares the Secretary-General's concern at the limited progress of the land transfer programme, delays and distortions in other reintegration programmes and the unresolved problem of the human settlements, which was originated in the course of the conflict. The Council calls for the removal of remaining obstacles and the prompt fulfilment of the programmes, in conformity with the timetable agreed by the parties. It calls upon States, as well as international institutions, to contribute promptly and generously in support of those programmes.

"The Council reiterates the need for full implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth. In this regard, it welcomes the unanimous election of an independent Supreme Court of Justice as an important step in the process of reform of the judicial system.

"The Council welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to reduce the size of the Mission to the lowest possible level of personnel and to contain its costs, consistent with the effective performance of its duties. The Council reaffirms the commitment undertaken by the United Nations to verify the implementation of the peace accords and, in this context, expresses the hope that significant further progress will be made in implementing the accords."

At its 3465th meeting, on 23 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of El Salvador to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace—report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/1994/1212 and Add.1)".[20]

Resolution 961 (1994)

of 23 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993, 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993 and 920 (1994) of 26 May 1994, and recalling also the statement by its President of 16 September 1994,[18]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994,[21]

Having considered also the report of the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups of 28 July 1994, as contained in the annex to the letter from the Secretary-General dated 22 October 1994,[22]

Noting the request of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional for a further extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in the joint declaration dated 4 October 1994, as contained in the annex to the letter from the Secretary-General dated 10 October 1994,[23]

Concerned by delays in implementing several important elements of the peace accords, particularly those regarding the National Civil Police and the completion of demobilization of the National Police, as well as those related to the transfer of lands, the implementation of programmes to facilitate the reintegration into civilian society of excombatants and war disabled, the problems of human settlements, the reform of the judicial and electoral systems, and several recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

Noting with appreciation the accomplishments of the Mission to date and the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Mission to support the full implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

[17] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*
[18] S/PRST/1994/54.
[19] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1000.
[20] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*
[21] Ibid., documents S/1994/1212 and Add.1.
[22] Ibid., document S/1994/989.
[23] Ibid., document S/1994/1144.

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to contain the costs of the Mission,

Welcoming also the continuing commitment by all concerned directed towards reconciliation, stability and development in political life in El Salvador, as noted by the Secretary-General in his report of 31 October 1994,[21]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and timely implementation of all aspects of the peace accords, including the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth, and appropriate follow-up to the findings of the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups;

3. *Expresses concern* that important elements of the peace accords remain only partially implemented;

4. *Calls upon* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in their task of verifying implementation by the parties of their commitments;

5. *Urges* the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to redouble their efforts to comply with the agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements so as to complete implementation of all aspects of the peace accords within the period of the timetable, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on a regular basis of the status of implementation of outstanding commitments and Mission operations;

6. *Urges* all States and the international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the peace accords, as requested jointly by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional;

7. *Approves* the recommendations by the Secretary-General in his report of 31 October 1994 regarding the implementation by the Mission of its mandate;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for one final period until 30 April 1995;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 31 March 1995 on the Mission, including on the fulfilment and completion of its mandate and on modalities for its withdrawal, to be completed by 30 April 1995, in a manner consistent with the effective performance of its duties;

10. *Reaffirms* the commitment undertaken by the United Nations to verify full implementation of the peace accords, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to consider ways for the United Nations to discharge its remaining verification duties, and invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with competent specialized agencies, regional organizations and Member States, to prepare modalities for further assistance to El Salvador, within the framework of the peace accords, for the period after 30 April 1995;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3465th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA[1]

Decisions

At its 3335th meeting, on 10 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/100)".[2]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[3]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II,[4] submitted pursuant to resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December 1993.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer on their efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the talks between the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, currently taking place at Lusaka, with a view to reaching an effective and sustainable settlement of the conflict, within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz'[5] and the relevant resolutions of the Council. The Council also commends the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and those of the Organization of African Unity and of neighbouring States in support of the Lusaka talks, and encourages them to continue these efforts.

"The Council notes the progress made to date in the Lusaka talks, in particular the adoption of the general and specific principles, as well as the modalities, relating to all the military and police issues on the agenda. The Council calls upon the parties to renew their commitment to a peaceful settlement. It demands that they redouble their efforts in the Lusaka talks with the aim of urgently attaining an effective and sustainable ceasefire, completing work on the remaining points on the

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992 and 1993.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

[3] S/PRST/1994/7.

[4] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/100.

[5] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609, annex.

agenda and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the intensification of hostilities and, in particular, at the recent outbreak of serious military activity at several locations in Angola, particularly at Kuito-Bie. It deplores the great loss of life and destruction of property.

"The Council stresses that the only way to achieve an effective, verifiable and sustainable cease-fire is for the parties to conclude and sign a comprehensive peace agreement. It calls upon them to honour the commitments they have already voluntarily agreed to at Lusaka, to exercise maximum restraint, to stop immediately all offensive military actions, and to commit themselves to the urgent conclusion of the Lusaka talks.

"The Council welcomes the improvement in the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance to the affected population in Angola, while acknowledging that the overall situation remains serious. It urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the United Nations agencies and the non-governmental organizations in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief supplies and the necessary security for its efficient distribution. It calls upon the international community to contribute generously to humanitarian aid efforts in Angola.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on a timely basis of developments in the Lusaka peace talks. It reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General once an agreement has been concluded between the parties. It also reaffirms its readiness to consider further action in accordance with its previous resolutions.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3350th meeting, on 16 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/282 and Add.1)".[2]

Resolution 903 (1994)

of 16 March 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 10 February 1994,[3]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 9 March 1994,[6]

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz"[5] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance in current circumstances of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Welcoming the progress, described in the report of the Secretary-General, in the talks being held between the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola at Lusaka, under the auspices of the United Nations, and urging the parties to complete the negotiation process expeditiously,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Commending also the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the acceptance without reservation by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith at this crucial stage of the negotiations at Lusaka and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Stressing that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the continued demonstration by the parties of their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Expressing its concern at the continuing hostilities and their effect on the civilian population in terms of loss of life and property, which underlines the need for an effective and sustainable cease-fire,

Welcoming the improvement in the overall humanitarian situation in Angola, while noting that the situation remains serious in certain areas of the country,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 March 1994;[6]

2. *Calls upon* both parties to honour the commitments already made by them in the talks at Lusaka, and urges them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at continued offensive military actions, and demands the cessation of all such actions immediately;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 31 May 1994;

5. *Declares its readiness*, in principle, to consider authorizing promptly, with a view to consolidating a settlement in its initial and most critical stages, the increase of the strength of the Mission to its previous level of three hundred and fifty military observers, one hundred and twenty-six police observers and fourteen military medical

[6]Ibid., documents S/1994/282 and Add.1.

staff, with an appropriate number of international and local civilian staff, following a report from the Secretary-General that the parties have reached an agreement and that the conditions are right for deployment, and invites the Secretary-General to proceed with contingency planning to this effect;

6. *Takes note* of the preparations and contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement has been reached, and reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. *Condemns* any actions that threaten the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and put the lives of the humanitarian assistance workers at risk, and calls for the full cooperation of all parties;

8. *Strongly appeals* to the international community to respond generously to the 1994 revised inter-agency appeal for Angola, and commends those who have already contributed to humanitarian relief efforts in Angola;

9. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of Council resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993;

10. *Decides*, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but reiterates its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly of the progress of the talks at Lusaka as well as of the military and humanitarian situation in Angola, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 4 April 1994;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3350th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 April 1994,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your report of 31 March 1994 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II.[8]

"The members of the Council commend you, your Special Representative, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and neighbouring States for the efforts aimed at the prompt resolution of the Angolan crisis and express the strong hope that these efforts will be continued.

"The members of the Council have reaffirmed the importance they attach to the prompt and successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks. They believe that it is essential that the parties approach the remaining issues with realism and the necessary political will, within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz'.[5]

"Council members are concerned at continuing outbreaks of hostilities in Angola and their impact on the civilian population in terms of loss of life and property. They expressed their deep concern at continued offensive military actions and demand the cessation of all such actions immediately. They condemn any action that threatens the free and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola.

"The members of the Council have reaffirmed their readiness, depending on the progress achieved towards the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Council resolutions, to consider further action in accordance with previous Council resolutions.

"The members of the Council consider that the Lusaka peace talks are of crucial importance, and are determined to continue to monitor them closely. In that regard, they have asked me to recall the importance they attach to receiving timely briefings on the state of the Lusaka talks and on the situation in Angola."

At its 3384th meeting, on 31 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola and Portugal to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/611)".[9]

Resolution 922 (1994)

of 31 May 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the letter dated 14 April 1994 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General,[7]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 May 1994,[10]

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz"[5] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and those of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and of the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

[7] S/1994/445.

[8] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/374.

[9] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

[10] Ibid., document S/1994/611.

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with its resolution 903 (1994) of 16 March 1994, to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II to its previous level,

Noting with grave concern, however, the resurgence of military operations throughout the territory of Angola, which cause continued suffering to the civilian population and hamper the effective implementation of the current mandate of the Mission,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka peace talks, and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Reiterating its strong appeal to the Government of the Republic of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to show the good faith and flexibility needed to reach an early and comprehensive settlement at the Lusaka peace talks,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 May 1994;[10]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 30 June 1994;

3. *Stresses* that its future decision concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace;

4. *Welcomes* the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to do likewise, and encourages both parties to finalize outstanding details without further procrastination to allow the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks;

5. *Reaffirms its readiness* to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola in the event a comprehensive peace settlement is reached;

6. *Declares its intention* to reconsider the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement has not been reached at Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of the Mission;

7. *Decides*, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but reiterates its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

8. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

9. *Strongly deplores* the resurgence of military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 903 (1994), and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all offensive military operations;

10. *Further deplores* in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation, and condemns acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts and all actions which would inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

11. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and strongly appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, as soon as there is progress, and in any case by 30 June 1994, a report on the Lusaka peace talks and on the continued political will of the parties to achieve a lasting peace, with recommendations for the future United Nations presence in Angola;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3384th meeting.

Decision

At its 3395th meeting, on 30 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/740 and Add.1)".[9]

Resolution 932 (1994)

of 30 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 June 1994,[11]

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz"[5] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Stressing the importance it attaches to the acceptance without reservation by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to its abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Stressing also that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

[11] Ibid., documents S/1994/740 and Add.1.

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith in the negotiations at Lusaka at this crucial stage and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with its resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994, to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II to its previous level,

Noting with grave concern, however, the intensification of military operations throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population and hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of the Mission,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka peace talks, and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 June 1994;[11]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 30 September 1994;

3. *Calls upon* both parties to honour the commitments already made by them in the talks at Lusaka, and urges them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

4. *Welcomes* the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, and strongly urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to do likewise;

5. *Declares its readiness* to impose additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) if by 31 July 1994 the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States, and declares further that in such a case it will decide what further measures it will impose;

6. *Welcomes* the preparations and the contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. *Declares its intention* to review the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached at Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of the Mission;

8. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993), and in that context urges the two neighbouring States which have so far failed to respond substantively to requests from the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola for information required regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly, and requests the Committee to provide a report to the Council, by 15 July 1994, on compliance with the sanctions regime and in particular on possible violations of that regime by those neighbouring States;

9. *Strongly deplores* the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 922 (1994), and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

10. *Further deplores* in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation, and strongly condemns acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts and all actions which inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

11. *Strongly urges* both parties to grant immediately security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and to refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

12. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly of the progress of the Lusaka peace talks as well as of the military and humanitarian situation in Angola, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 July 1994;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3395th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3417th meeting, on 12 August 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/865)".[12]

[12]Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[13]

"The Security Council has reviewed the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 1994[14] on the situation in Angola, which was submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994.

"The Council commends the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and encourages them to continue their efforts to put an end to the destructive civil war and bring peace to Angola through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz'[5] and relevant Security Council resolutions. It urges both the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to offer their full cooperation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to allow the earliest and successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks.

"None the less, the Council expresses its impatience over the protracted nature of the negotiations, and warns that the peace process cannot be delayed indefinitely. The Council believes that a just and comprehensive peace agreement is within reach and strongly urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to demonstrate its commitment to peace and accept the complete set of proposals put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of Mr. Frederick Chiluba, President of Zambia, in support of the Lusaka peace process.

"Furthermore, the Council expresses its gratitude to Mr. Nelson Mandela, President of South Africa, who offered his assistance to help the finalization of the Lusaka peace process, and agrees that these helpful efforts deserve time to come to fruition.

"Consequently, the Council decides to defer temporarily the imposition of the additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 932 (1994). The Council confirms its readiness to impose further measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola if the latter does not accept the mediation proposals on national reconciliation during the course of the month of August. The Council states that it will start to compile a list of such possible measures and will not tolerate further procrastination in the peace process.

"The Council again reminds both parties that offensive military actions threaten all of the progress that has been achieved thus far at Lusaka, and that no tactical battlefield advantage is worth the tremendous cost in human suffering that is being paid by the Angolan people.

"The Council expresses its dismay at the actions of both parties, particularly the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, which have led to deterioration of the humanitarian situation and again reminds them of their responsibility to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian supplies. The Council calls for the necessary steps to ensure that relief flights can resume to Malange and Cuito.

"Referring to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola,[15] the Council reminds the Member States concerned of their obligation to respond substantively to requests from the Committee for the information required regarding alleged sanctions violations, and urges them to do so effectively without further delay. The matter of cooperation with the Committee by those States which have so far failed to respond satisfactorily will be taken up by the Council as a matter of urgency for appropriate action, if such reply is not received forthwith."

At its 3423rd meeting, on 9 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[16]

"The Security Council takes note of the information conveyed to it by the Secretariat on the situation in Angola, in particular in the light of the letter dated 5 September 1994 from the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council considers this letter as constituting the required formal acceptance by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation, which were submitted to it on 28 May 1994 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of the three observer States of the Angolan peace process.

"The Council welcomes this development. By accepting the complete set of proposals, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has met the requirements demanded in this regard in Council resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994. In this context and in view of the current negotiations, the Council has agreed not to consider, at present, the imposition of additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

"The Council considers that, following the acceptance by both the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation, the way is now clear for an early conclusion of the negotiations at Lusaka towards a comprehensive agreement within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz'[5] and relevant Council resolutions. It urges both parties to reach such an agreement before the expiry of the present mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II on 30 September 1994. It reiterates its intention to reconsider the future role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement has not been concluded by that date.

[13] S/PRST/1994/45.

[14] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/865.

[15] Ibid., document S/1994/825, annex.

[16] S/PRST/1994/52.

"The Council remains deeply concerned by the continuation of the armed conflict in Angola. It reiterates its demand that the parties cease all offensive military actions and reminds them again that all such actions threaten the prospects for a negotiated peace. Attempts to gain short-term military advantage and to procrastinate at the Lusaka peace talks will only prolong the conflict and the continued suffering of the Angolan people and discourage the involvement of the international community in assisting Angola.

"The Council expresses its grave concern about any act against United Nations and other international personnel in Angola, and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety and security of the staff and property of the United Nations and all humanitarian organizations. The Council stresses the importance of facilitating the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief supplies and humanitarian assistance workers throughout the territory of Angola."

At its 3431st meeting, on 29 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/1069)".[12]

Resolution 945 (1994)

of 29 September 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 9 September 1994,[16]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994[17] and the oral report of his Special Envoy on 23 September 1994,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Stressing also that its future decisions on the future role of the United Nations in Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and of the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz"[3] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating its grave concern over the continuation of military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population and hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Concerned also by the protracted duration of the Lusaka peace talks, and reaffirming the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 and the oral report of his Special Envoy on 23 September 1994;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 31 October 1994;

3. *Calls upon* both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the Lusaka peace talks, and urges them to complete their negotiations as soon as possible and to make every effort necessary to have the Lusaka agreement formally signed before 31 October 1994;

4. *Declares* in this context that any further obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable;

5. *Declares further* that in view of the formal acceptance by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the complete set of proposals put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and in view of the current negotiations, it will not consider at this time the imposition of additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola as indicated in paragraph 26 of its resolution 864 (1993);

6. *Reiterates its intention* to review, at any time, the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached at Lusaka;

7. *Strongly deplores* the intensification of the offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994, and reiterates once again its demand that both parties cease forthwith all military operations;

8. *Affirms its readiness* to consider authorizing promptly, once an agreement is initialled by the parties, the rapid increase of the strength of the Mission to its previous authorized level, with a view to consolidating that agreement in its initial and most critical stages;

9. *Further affirms its readiness* to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded at Lusaka is formally signed, any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola;

10. *Condemns* any action, including the laying of landmines, which threatens the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and puts the lives of the humanitarian relief workers at risk, and calls for the full cooperation of all parties, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola;

11. *Expresses its grave concern* over the disappearance of humanitarian relief workers on 27 August 1994, demands their immediate release by the responsible parties, and calls for the complete cooperation of the parties, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

12. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States,

[17] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1069.

United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. *Notes with concern* continued reports of violations of the provisions of paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993), and reaffirms the obligation of all Member States to implement fully that resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly of the progress of the talks at Lusaka, as well as of the military and humanitarian situation in Angola, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 20 October 1994;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3431st meeting.

Decision

At its 3445th meeting, on 27 October 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/1197)".[18]

Resolution 952 (1994)

of 27 October 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1994,[19]

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz"[5] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Encouraged by the substantial progress made recently in the Lusaka peace talks, and reaffirming the importance of the parties showing flexibility and bringing them to a prompt and successful conclusion and achieving a comprehensive settlement,

Declaring that renewed obstruction or procrastination in the peace process would be unacceptable,

Deeply concerned, however, at continued military hostilities throughout the territory of Angola, which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population and obstruct humanitarian relief efforts and have delayed the successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks and hampered the effective implementation of the current mandate of the Mission,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1994;[19]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until 8 December 1994;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to honour the commitments already made by them in the talks at Lusaka, and urges them to conclude immediately an agreement and thereafter to establish and respect fully an effective and sustainable cease-fire as a matter of urgency;

4. *Authorizes*, with the aim of consolidating the implementation of the peace agreement in its initial and most critical stages, the restoration of the strength of the Mission to its previous level of three hundred and fifty military observers and one hundred and twenty-six police observers, with an appropriate number of international and local staff, the deployment of such additional personnel to take place upon receipt of a report from the Secretary-General to the Council that the parties have initialled a peace agreement and that an effective cease-fire is in place;

5. *Reaffirms its readiness* to consider promptly, once the agreement to be concluded at Lusaka is formally signed, a report from the Secretary-General containing any recommendation for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, and welcomes the contingency planning done in this regard by the Secretary-General;

6. *Deplores* the continuation of military hostilities throughout Angola contrary to resolutions 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994, 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994 and 945 (1994) of 29 September 1994, and reiterates its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

7. *Further deplores* the deterioration in the humanitarian situation, condemns all acts, including the laying of land-mines, that imperil or inhibit humanitarian relief efforts, and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

8. *Reiterates*, in this context, its demand for the immediate release by the responsible parties of the humanitarian relief workers who disappeared on 27 August 1994 and its call for the complete cooperation of the parties, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, with the United Nations investigation into their disappearance;

9. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States,

[18] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*.
[19] Ibid., document S/1994/1197.

United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed of further developments in the Lusaka peace talks and of the military and humanitarian situation in Angola;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3445th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3450th meeting, on 4 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[20]

"The Security Council, while welcoming the initialling of the peace protocol[21] at Lusaka on 31 October 1994, is gravely concerned over recent reports of an intensification of military operations, in particular those towards Huambo, which put the lives of Angolan citizens at risk and jeopardize the successful completion of the peace process. It reiterates its demand to the parties to cease immediately military hostilities throughout Angola and to establish quickly an effective and firm ceasefire.

"The Council notes that the leadership of both parties must have adequate opportunity to meet with their negotiating teams to prepare for the military talks scheduled to begin on 10 November 1994. It urges the Government of Angola to allow flight clearances into Huambo to enable the negotiating team of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to consult with its leadership.

"The Council stresses once again that any obstruction to the peace process would be unacceptable. It urges the Government of Angola to exercise its authority to bring an immediate end to the military activities.

"At this particular juncture, the Council stresses the need for both parties to spare no effort to bring about a stable and long-lasting peace in Angola. It calls upon them to honour their commitments made at the Lusaka talks, to exercise maximum restraint and responsibility, and to refrain from any action that could jeopardize the signing of the protocol on 15 November 1994."

At its 3463rd meeting, on 21 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[22]

"The Security Council welcomes the signing of the Lusaka Protocol[21] by representatives of the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola at Lusaka on 20 November 1994. This Protocol, together with the Bicesse Accords,[5] should lay the foundation for lasting peace in Angola. Having signed the Protocol, Angola's parties must continue to demonstrate their commitment to peace through the full and timely implementation of this detailed peace agreement. Most importantly, the cease-fire required by the Protocol must be respected.

"The Council acknowledges the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, which have been so vital in reaching this agreement. The Council also commends the role of the observer States to the Angolan peace process and the constructive interventions by leaders throughout Africa. Finally, the Council thanks President Frederick Chiluba and the Government of Zambia, which graciously hosted the negotiations.

"The Council notes with concern the reports that the fighting in Angola is continuing. The Council reminds the parties of the responsibility they bear to respect fully the cease-fire agreement which is to go into effect on 22 November 1994. The Council looks forward to a report from the Secretary-General that the cease-fire has become effective, thereby allowing the deployment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II military and police observers to reinforce United Nations monitoring capabilities in Angola.

"The Council remains seized of this matter."

At its 3477th meeting, on 8 December 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/1994/1376);[18]

"Letter dated 7 December 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1395)".[18]

Resolution 966 (1994)

of 8 December 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 1994[23] and his letter dated 7 December 1994,[24]

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

[20] S/PRST/1994/63.

[21] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1441, annex.

[22] S/PRST/1994/70.

[23] Ibid., document S/1994/1376.

[24] Ibid., document S/1994/1395.

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz"[5] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Encouraged by the signing of the Lusaka Protocol[21] on 20 November 1994, which is a significant step towards the restoration of lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola on condition that the cease-fire is maintained,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, the Organization of African Unity and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, which have resulted in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Declaring that renewed obstruction to or procrastination in the implementation of those accords would be unacceptable,

Deeply concerned at reports of renewed clashes in Angola after the entry into force of the agreed cease-fire, which cause suffering to the civilian population and may jeopardize the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and hamper the effective discharge of the mandate of the Mission,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 1994;[23]

2. *Decides*, in order to enable the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II to monitor the cease-fire established by the Lusaka Protocol, to extend its mandate until 8 February 1995;

3. *Commends* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola for signing the Lusaka Protocol, and urges them to respect fully the cease-fire which entered into effect on 22 November 1994;

4. *Underlines* that it will monitor closely compliance with the cease-fire, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of any relevant developments;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to honour the commitments made by them and to continue to work together to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol;

6. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's decision as conveyed in his letter dated 7 December 1994,[24] in accordance with resolution 952 (1994) of 27 October 1994, to proceed with the restoration of the strength of the Mission to its previous level, the actual enlargement being dependent on the strict observance by the parties of an effective cease-fire and on the provision by them of satisfactory guarantees regarding the safety and security of the United Nations personnel;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the verification capabilities of the existing Mission and as an additional confidence-building measure, to continue to deploy personnel to the countryside, subject to the strict compliance by the parties with the conditions in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, including the maintenance of the cease-fire, such a report to contain a detailed description of the results of his efforts to identify potential troop-contributing countries, the objectives, the concept of operations and financial aspects of such an operation, and progress in discussions with the Government of Angola regarding the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement, and welcomes the contingency planning being done by him in this regard, including the continuation of the consultations with potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in an enlarged peace-keeping operation in Angola;

9. *Declares its intention* to review the role of the United Nations in Angola by 8 February 1995 at the latest, in the light of the above report;

10. *Welcomes* the resumption and the increased flow of humanitarian relief assistance throughout Angola, and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

11. *Emphasizes* that both parties must respect and ensure the safety and security of international personnel in Angola;

12. *Commends* those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council of the next steps to be taken by the United Nations to implement a well coordinated and comprehensive mine-clearance programme in Angola;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is regularly informed of further developments in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol and of the activities of the Mission;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3477th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE[1]

Decision

At its 3338th meeting, on 23 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/89 and Add.1 and 2)".[2]

Resolution 898 (1994)

of 23 February 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,[3] and having completed the review of the status of the Operation called for in its resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Operation in seeking to implement fully the mandate entrusted to it,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity, through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[4]

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of their obligations under the Agreement,

Noting that the people of Mozambique bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Welcoming recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, but concerned none the less at delays in its full implementation,

Taking note of the request by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana concerning the monitoring of all police activities and additional tasks set out in the agreements of 3 September 1993,[5] and of the agreement of both parties to the general concept for the police contingent of the Operation,

Stressing the necessity, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources, without jeopardizing their purposes,

Noting with appreciation in this context that the Secretary-General, in proposing the establishment of a police component as an integral part of the Operation, has at the same time stated his intention to present specific proposals for the phased reduction of the military component of the Operation, without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate, in particular the tasks of its military component,

Reaffirming its conviction that the resolution of the conflict in Mozambique will contribute to peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1994;[3]

2. *Authorizes* the establishment of a United Nations police component of up to 1,144 personnel as an integral part of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique with the mandate and deployment described in paragraphs 9 to 18 of the addendum of 28 January 1994 to the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as the police contingent is being deployed, to begin immediately preparing specific proposals for the drawdown of an appropriate number of military personnel with the objective of ensuring there is no increase in the cost of the Operation without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a timetable for (*a*) the completion of the mandate of the Operation, withdrawal of its personnel and turnover of any remaining functions to United Nations agencies and programmes by the target date of the end of November 1994, by which time the elected government is expected to have assumed office and, in this context, (*b*) the phased drawdown of military forces in the transportation corridors, which should begin as soon as feasible and be completed when the new national defence force is operational and (*c*) the withdrawal of military observers after demobilization is completed;

5. *Welcomes* recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, including the commencement of the assembly of troops and the dismantling of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops, the approval of the electoral law and the appointment of the National Elections Commission and of its chairperson;

6. *Expresses its concern*, however, at the continuing delay in the implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, including the commencement of demobilization and the formation of a national defence force, and calls upon the parties to work towards the elimination of further delays;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to comply with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the cantonment and demobilization of troops, and commends in this respect the commitments made by both President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama to implement the General Peace Agreement;

8. *Further calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to comply fully and promptly with the decisions of the Monitoring and Supervisory Commission;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Mozambique to continue to fulfil its commitments in respect of the provision of logistic support and adequate food, and making outstanding payments, to the troops in the assembly areas and the training centres;

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992 and 1993.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[3] Ibid., documents S/1994/89 and Add.1 and 2.

[4] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635, annex.

[5] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26432.

10. *Notes* the recent acceleration in the assembly of the troops of the Government of Mozambique, and calls upon the Government to redouble its efforts to achieve balance between the parties in the cantonment of troops and an expeditious and timely conclusion of this process as called for in the revised timetable;

11. *Underlines* the need for the troops of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to hand over all weapons to the United Nations at the assembly areas and for the parties to come to an immediate agreement on the transfer of all weapons to regional depots so as to ensure security in the assembly areas;

12. *Reiterates* the vital importance it attaches to the holding of general elections no later than October 1994 and to the early commencement of electoral registration and other electoral preparations, and urges the parties to agree promptly on a specific election date;

13. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and also to make voluntary financial contributions to the trust fund to be set up to support electoral activities of the political parties;

14. *Notes* the decision of the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of establishing a more effective mechanism for the provision of resources, disbursement under which is subject to the scrupulous and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement, as described in paragraph 35 of his report of 28 January 1994;

15. *Welcomes* the proposal to extend the present severance payment scheme to facilitate the reintegration of demobilizing soldiers into civil society, and encourages the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of this scheme as a complement to the existing efforts made in the framework of the humanitarian assistance programme;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Portugal and Italy for their offers of assistance in military training or in rehabilitating the training centres for the new army;

17. *Also notes with appreciation* the response of the international community to the humanitarian assistance needs of Mozambique, and encourages the international community to continue to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;

18. *Urges* all parties to continue to facilitate unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance for the civilian population in need, and also to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique to facilitate the speedy repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure maximum economy in the operations of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, while remaining mindful of the importance of an effective discharge of its mandate;

20. *Looks forward* to the next report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 13 of resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993 on whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the General Peace Agreement and in meeting the timetable set out in paragraphs 3 and 10 of that resolution, on the basis of which it will consider the mandate of the Operation;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3338th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 4 March 1994,[6] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 March 1994 concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Mohammad Abdus Salam (Bangladesh) as Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[7] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your proposal."

In a letter dated 21 April 1994,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I received earlier this month a letter from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique requesting the assistance of the Security Council in the appointment of the international members of the Mozambique Electoral Tribunal as provided for in the Mozambique Electoral Law. The letter advised that the Electoral Law provides that the international members of the tribunal shall be appointed by you on the recommendation of the Security Council.

"Ambassador Afonso also called on me and explained that it was the view of his Government that the best assistance that the Security Council could provide on this matter would be for it to forward to you a list of potential candidates from which you could make your selection.

"The members of the Council considered this request and agreed that they should facilitate the Mozambique electoral process to the extent that they were able. Council members undertook to consider a number of potential candidates and to submit to you such names as they considered appropriate.

"Following their consideration of the matter, the members of the Council have asked me to forward to you the attached list of names of persons from which you might wish to choose three persons who would be suitable for appointment as international members of the Mozambique Electoral Tribunal.

"ANNEX

Possible candidates for appointment to the Mozambique Electoral Tribunal

Michel COAT (France)

Walter Ramos da COSTA PORTO (Brazil)

Mariano FIALLOS OYANGUREN (Nicaragua)

Juan Ignacio GARCIA RODRIGUEZ (Chile)

João MOREIRA CAMILO (Portugal)"

[6] S/1994/260.
[7] S/1994/259.
[8] S/1994/485.

At its 3375th meeting, on 5 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/511)".[9]

Resolution 916 (1994)

of 5 May 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,[10]

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[4] and the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of their obligations under the Agreement,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, his Special Adviser and the personnel of the Operation in seeking to implement fully the mandate entrusted to it,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Reaffirming that the people of Mozambique bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Reaffirming also its conviction that the resolution of the conflict in Mozambique would contribute to peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, and in particular the announcement by the President of Mozambique that elections will take place on 27 and 28 October 1994,

Expressing concern none the less at delays in the full implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing the need for the fullest possible cooperation by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana with the Operation, including with its police component,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994;

2. *Welcomes also* the maintenance of the cease-fire, the commencement of demobilization of all forces and the transfer of weapons to regional arms depots, the swearing into office of the High Command and the beginning of the training programme for the new Mozambican Defence Force;

3. *Welcomes further* the commencement of the deployment of the United Nations police observers as authorized in paragraph 2 of resolution 898 (1994) of 23 February 1994, and stresses the importance it attaches to the fullest cooperation of the parties with the police observers of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

4. *Urges* all the parties to respect fully their obligations under the General Peace Agreement,[4] especially:

(*a*) To allow the Operation, including the police observers, unimpeded access to the areas under their control;

(*b*) To allow all political forces in the country unimpeded access to the areas under their control, in order to ensure free political activity in the whole territory of Mozambique;

5. *Notes* in particular the plan of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraphs 21 to 25 of his report,[10] for the redeployment of Operation personnel without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate;

6. *Welcomes* the announcement by the President of Mozambique on 11 April 1994 that elections will take place on 27 and 28 October 1994, the inauguration of the National Elections Commission and the establishment of its provincial offices throughout the country, and reiterates the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates, with electoral registration commencing on 1 June 1994;

7. *Calls upon* the Mozambican parties to support the electoral process, including the work of the National Elections Commission, as described in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Expresses its concern*, however, at continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, in particular assembly and demobilization of troops, militia and paramilitary forces, and the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force in accordance with the revised timetable and in line with paragraph 10 of resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993, and calls upon the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement;

9. *Commends* in this respect the agreement between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, on 8 April 1994, that the Government of Mozambique would expedite the assembly of its troops and that the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana would accelerate the pace of its demobilization;

10. *Urges* the parties to meet the targets of 1 June 1994 for the completion of the assembly of forces and 15 July 1994 for the completion of demobilization;

11. *Underlines* the need for the parties to ensure that the Operation is provided with accurate information on the numbers of troops which remain to be assembled, to allow the Operation access to all their military bases to verify military equipment as well as the number of combatants still outside the assembly areas, and to provide the Operation with complete lists of such equipment;

12. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure that the maximum possible number of soldiers is trained for the new Mozambican Defence Force before the elections take place, and also calls upon the Government of Mozambique to provide logistical and technical support for the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force, including regular remuneration for the troops, and to begin the transfer of central defence facilities to its command;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Portugal for their contribution to the establishment of the new

[9] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*

[10] Ibid., document S/1994/511.

Mozambican Defence Force and to Italy and Zimbabwe for their offers of additional assistance in this regard;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of progress being made in the area of mine clearance and related training in Mozambique, welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations programme in this area, and expresses appreciation to those countries which have provided assistance in this regard;

15. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and also to make voluntary financial contributions to the technical assistance trust fund and the special trust fund for assistance to registered political parties;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the response of the international community to the humanitarian assistance needs of Mozambique, and appeals to the international community to continue to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programmes carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;

17. *Reiterates its encouragement* to the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the demobilization scheme as a complement to the existing efforts being made in the framework of the humanitarian assistance programme;

18. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique, and urges all Mozambican parties to continue to facilitate their unimpeded access to the civilian population in need and to continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies in pursuing ongoing programmes to assist the remaining displaced persons and refugees to be resettled;

19. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 15 November 1994 at the strength described in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994,[10] subject to the proviso that the Security Council will review the status of the mandate of the Operation by 15 July 1994 based on a report by the Secretary-General, as described in paragraph 55 of his report of 28 April, and also by 5 September 1994 based on a further report by the Secretary-General;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Security Council is kept regularly informed about the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, in particular about assembly and demobilization;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3375th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3406th meeting, on 19 July 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/803)".[11]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[12]

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.[13] It commends the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the Operation for their efforts in support of the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique.[4] They continue to have the full backing of the Council.

"The Council welcomes the significant progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, in particular in the electoral sphere, but remains concerned at continuing delays in the implementation of some major aspects of the Agreement. The Council is especially concerned at the delays which continue to occur in the demobilization of forces and in the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force. In this context, the Council reiterates its call in resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994 to the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the Agreement.

"It is essential that the demobilization of all forces be completed by 15 August 1994, as agreed by the parties, and that the difficulties of forming, before the elections, the Mozambican Defence Force at the strength agreed in the General Peace Agreement be addressed quickly and with flexibility.

"The Council is encouraged by the recent announcement of the decision of the Mozambican Government to turn over the assets, including equipment and facilities, of the Mozambique Armed Forces to the Mozambican Defence Force by 15 August 1994, and reiterates the importance of the Government providing all necessary support to the establishment of the Mozambican Defence Force.

"The Council underlines the importance to the peace process of the rehabilitation of areas with a large returning population, including through an effective mine-clearance programme. In this regard, it urges that high priority be given to mine-clearance activities and related training.

"The Council, in its resolution 916 (1994), decided to renew the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 15 November 1994 and welcomed the announcement by the President of the Republic of Mozambique that elections would take place on 27 and 28 October 1994. It reaffirms the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates and stresses the need for additional decisive steps to that end. In this context, the Council stresses that there is no margin for further delay in demobilization and in the formation of the Mozambican Defence Force. The Council expects the parties to continue to cooperate with the Operation and with each other to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

"The Council reiterates the importance of the extension of civil administration throughout Mozambique,

[11] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994.*
[12] S/PRST/1994/35.
[13] *Official Records of the Security Council, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/803.

which is essential for the holding of free and fair elections. In this context, it reaffirms its call to all parties, especially the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, to allow all political forces in the country unimpeded access to the areas under their control, in order to ensure free political activity throughout Mozambique.

"The Council expresses its intention to endorse the results of the elections provided the United Nations reports them as free and fair, and reminds all the Mozambican parties of their obligation under the General Peace Agreement fully to respect the results.

"The Council will consider sending a mission, at an appropriate time, to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement and that the elections take place on the dates agreed and under the conditions set out in the Agreement.

"The Council will continue to monitor developments in Mozambique closely and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it is kept informed on a regular basis."

In a note dated 4 August 1994,[14] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"1. The President of the Security Council has the honour to refer to the statement made by the President at the Council's 3406th meeting, on 19 July 1994, in connection with the item entitled 'The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique'.[12]

"2. The statement indicated, in particular, that the Council would consider sending a mission, at an appropriate time, to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique.[4]

"3. In accordance with that decision, the President held consultations with the members of the Council. Following those consultations, the members agreed that the mission will depart for Mozambique on 6 August 1994, for a duration of approximately five days, and that it will be composed of the following nine members of the Council: Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation and United States of America. The mission will, *inter alia*:

"(*a*) Convey to the leaderships of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana the concern of the Council at the delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement;

"(*b*) Underline the necessity of completing the demobilization of all forces by 15 August 1994, as agreed by the parties;

"(*c*) Underline the need for the parties to ensure that the elections take place on the dates agreed and under the conditions set out in the Agreement;

"(*d*) Stress the intention of the Council to endorse the results of the elections provided the United Nations reports them as free and fair;

"(*e*) Remind all the parties of their obligation under the Agreement fully to respect the results of the elections;

"(*f*) Stress the full support of the Council for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;

"(*g*) Submit to the Council a report of the mission's findings during the visit."

At its 3422nd meeting, on 7 September 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"The situation in Mozambique:

"Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/1994/1002);[11]

"Report of the Security Council mission established pursuant to the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 3406th meeting, held on 19 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/35) (S/1994/1009)".[11]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,[16] and notes with appreciation the report[17] and oral briefing of the mission it sent to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique.[4] It commends the mission for accomplishing its objectives, as set forth by the President of the Council on 4 August 1994.[14]

"The Council is satisfied, at present, with the pace of the peace process, including demobilization of all forces, which will be completed shortly. It maintains a cautious optimism that Mozambicans will be able to fulfil the goals of the peace process, achieving democracy, lasting peace, and responsible, representative government in their country.

"The Council welcomes the fact that the leaders of the main political parties in Mozambique and the National Elections Commission have confirmed their commitments to take all steps necessary to ensure the holding of elections on 27 and 28 October 1994, as scheduled. It underlines the importance of ensuring that the voter registration process reaches as many Mozambicans as possible. Those parties who have concerns about the implementation of aspects of the electoral process should pursue them through the National Elections Commission. The Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the Mozambican elections provided the United Nations declares them free and fair and reminds all the parties of their obligation under the General Peace Agreement fully to respect those results as well as the principles of democracy.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of proceeding as expeditiously as possible with the formation and training of the new Mozambican Defence Force. It notes with satisfaction that both the Government of Mozam-

[14] S/1994/931.

[15] S/PRST/1994/51.

[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1002.

[17] Ibid., document S/1994/1009.

bique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana have accepted the fact that the initial size of the Mozambican Defence Force will be consistent with training and recruitment constraints during the pre-election period. It encourages the Government of Mozambique speedily to complete the transfer of the requisite authority and assets from the Mozambique Armed Forces to the Mozambican Defence Force. The Council calls upon Member States to help provide military training and appropriate equipment to the Mozambican Defence Force.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing a detailed revised timetable for the phased withdrawal of civilian and military personnel of the Operation as set out in his report. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General that the Operation should be deployed over a wider area of the country, keeping in mind the need to assist the Government in maintaining security, particularly in the crucial period before, during and immediately after the elections.

"The Council notes the importance of ensuring that the Mozambican police have the resources required to maintain security in the country, in particular in the post-electoral period. It urges that the Mozambican police be provided with these resources, and calls upon Member States to assist in this regard by contributing to the training and equipment needs of the police.

"The Council expresses concern at the limited progress made to date in the area of demining. It welcomes efforts to revitalize that programme and urges all concerned to accelerate training and mine-clearance activities and work with the relevant Mozambican authorities towards the establishment of a national demining capability, including the possibility of leaving demining equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal of the Operation, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to report on the final disposition of the assets of the Operation within the framework of the withdrawal of the Operation.

"The Council encourages the parties to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-electoral harmony on the basis of the observance of the democratic principles accepted by them in the General Peace Agreement as well as on the basis of the spirit and letter of that Agreement.

"The Council notes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which the international community will need to assist the Mozambicans in the rehabilitation and development of their country, and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on what further role the United Nations can perform.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in moving the peace process forward. It expresses its gratitude to the Special Representative and his dedicated staff for the assistance rendered to the mission sent by the Council to Mozambique."

At its 3444th meeting, on 21 October 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[18]

"The Security Council has been following closely the progress made by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana towards the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique.[4] It commends them and the people of Mozambique for what has been achieved.

"The Council believes that the necessary conditions have now been established for the holding of free and fair elections on 27 and 28 October 1994 under effective national and international monitoring. These elections, by providing the Mozambican people with an opportunity fully to exercise their right to vote, hold out the prospect of securing for them lasting peace, stability and democracy.

"The Council appeals to all concerned to ensure that the election campaign and the subsequent voting are conducted in a calm and responsible manner; that the elections are held freely and fairly; that those in authority act with complete impartiality in order to avoid any allegation of fraud; and that the election days and their aftermath are characterized by the absence of violence or the threat of violence. It also appeals to all parties to respect the safety and security of the officials of the National Elections Commission and the international election observers and to assist them in carrying out their mandate.

"The Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and reminds the parties of their obligation, under the General Peace Agreement, fully to abide by the results.

"The Council trusts that the parties will be guided, after the elections, by the spirit of reconciliation as well as the principles of democracy and the need to work together in harmony to reconstruct their country, thereby enabling the international community to continue to support Mozambique as it pursues rehabilitation and reconstruction.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and calls upon the parties to continue to cooperate with them to ensure the fulfilment of the mandate of the Operation, including verification of their complete demobilization and disarmament."

At its 3458th meeting, on 15 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1282)".[19]

[18] S/PRST/1994/61.

[19] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

Resolution 957 (1994)

of 15 November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,[20]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 on the Operation,[16]

Having considered also the report of the Security Council mission to Mozambique of 29 August 1994,[17]

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all the staff of the Operation,

1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique;[4]

2. *Reiterates its intention* to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

3. *Also calls upon* all Mozambican parties to complete the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multiparty democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

4. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique until the new Government of Mozambique takes office, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 9 November 1994,[20] but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorizes the Operation, in particular a limited number of civilian logisticians, mine-clearance and training personnel, military specialists, staff officers and a small detachment of infantry, to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council when the installation of the new Government has been accomplished;

6. *Approves* the withdrawal schedule, as described by the Secretary-General in his report of 26 August 1994[16] and in his letter dated 9 November 1994, for the safe and orderly withdrawal of all military and civilian personnel of the Operation before 31 January 1995;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit in a timely fashion a final report on the termination of the Operation;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3458th meeting.

Decision

At its 3464th meeting, on 21 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique".

Resolution 960 (1994)

of 21 November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for ensuring the successful completion of the electoral process,

1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique;[4]

2. *Welcomes also* the statement issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 19 November 1994 on the results of the elections, declaring them free and fair;

3. *Endorses* the results of the elections;

4. *Calls upon* all Mozambican parties to stand by their obligation to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

5. *Also calls* upon all Mozambican parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multiparty democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

6. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3464th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3479th meeting, on 14 December 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: letter dated 1 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1373)".[19]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[21]

"The Security Council welcomes the installation of the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the inauguration of the new Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique following the first Mozambican multi-

[20] Ibid., document S/1994/1282.

[21] S/PRST/1994/80.

party elections, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[4] that were held on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994, which were declared as having been free and fair and were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 960 (1994) of 21 November 1994.

"The Council congratulates the people and the parties of Mozambique for their peaceful fulfilment of the goals set out in the General Peace Agreement. It encourages them to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-election harmony on the basis, *inter alia*, of the observance of democratic principles. It believes that, with the new governmental structure in place, the foundations have been laid to secure lasting peace, stability, national reconciliation and democracy.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for their fulfilment of the mandate of the Operation and for their efforts in assisting the successful achievement of the objectives of the General Peace Agreement.

"The Council notes that, the Operation having completed its mission, its mandate has come to an end and the Operation will be finally withdrawn from Mozambique by 31 January 1995 in accordance with Council resolution 957 (1994) of 15 November 1994. In this connection, it looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the Operation within the framework of the withdrawal of the Operation, as requested in its statement of 7 September 1994.[15] In that context, it also expresses the hope that effective arrangements for the disposition and, as appropriate, the destruction of weapons and the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations, of a national demining capability will be in place prior to the final withdrawal of the Operation, and that consideration will be given to leaving demining and other equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

"The Council emphasizes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which there is a continuing need for the international community to assist the Government and people of Mozambique in the reconstruction and redevelopment of their country. It notes the intention of the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on future United Nations activities in Mozambique. It urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to these efforts."

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES[1]

Decisions

At its 3340th meeting, on 28 February 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Qatar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 25 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/222);[2]

"Letter dated 25 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/223)".[2]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 26 February 1994 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations,[3] the Council decided that an invitation should be extended to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the debate in accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Pakistan,[4] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ahmet Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3341st meeting, on 1 March 1994, the Council, in addition to the representatives invited at the 3340th meeting, on 28 February 1994, decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Japan, Mauritania and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the same item.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3342nd meeting, on 2 March 1994, the Council, in addition to the representatives invited at the 3340th and 3341st meetings, on 28 February and 1 March 1994, respectively, decided to invite the representative of Bosnia

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992.

[2] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994.*

[3] Document S/1994/232, incorporated in the record of the 3340th meeting.

[4] Document S/1994/227, incorporated in the record of the 3340th meeting.

and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the same item.

At its 3351st meeting, on 18 March 1994, the Council decided to extend the same invitations to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item, as it had at the 3340th to 3342nd meetings.

Resolution 904 (1994)

of 18 March 1994

The Security Council,

Shocked by the appalling massacre committed against Palestinian worshippers in the Mosque of Ibrahim in Hebron, on 25 February 1994, during the holy month of Ramadan,

Gravely concerned by the consequent Palestinian casualties in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of the massacre, which underlines the need to provide protection and security for the Palestinian people,

Determined to overcome the adverse impact of the massacre on the peace process currently under way,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts undertaken to guarantee the smooth proceeding of the peace process, and calling upon all concerned to continue their efforts to this end,

Noting the condemnation of this massacre by the entire international community,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, which affirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949[5] to the territories occupied by Israel in June 1967, including Jerusalem, and the Israeli responsibilities thereunder,

1. *Strongly condemns* the massacre in Hebron and its aftermath which took the lives of more than fifty Palestinian civilians and injured several hundred others;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, *inter alia*, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers;

3. *Calls* for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory, including, *inter alia*, a temporary international or foreign presence, which was provided for in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993,[6] within the context of the ongoing peace process;

4. *Requests* the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to continue their efforts to invigorate the peace process and to undertake the necessary support for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures;

5. *Reaffirms its support* for the peace process currently under way, and calls for the implementation of the Declaration of Principles without delay.

Adopted as a whole without a vote at the 3351st meeting, following a paragraph-by-paragraph vote.[7]

[5]Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973).

[6]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560, annex.

[7]The result of the voting on the second and sixth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution (S/1994/280) was as follows: 14 in favour, none against and 1 abstention (United States of America); all the other paragraphs were approved unanimously.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS[1]

Decision

At its 3347th meeting, on 11 March 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1994/262)".[2]

Resolution 902 (1994)

of 11 March 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 4 March 1994 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[3] submitted pursuant to resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Recalling its support for the decision of the Secretary-General to concentrate at this stage on achieving an agreement on the confidence-building measures relating to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport, as well as the other measures outlined in annex I to his report of 1 July 1993,[4]

Reaffirming that the confidence-building measures, while not an end in themselves, nor a substitute for the wider political process, would offer significant benefits to

[1]Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Council every year since 1963.

[2]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[3]Ibid., document S/1994/262.

[4]Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26026.

both communities and would facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement,

1. *Reiterates* that the maintenance of the status quo is unacceptable;

2. *Welcomes* the acceptance in principle by both parties of the confidence-building measures relating, in particular, to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport;

3. *Welcomes* the fact that intensive discussions have made it possible for the representatives of the Secretary-General to bring forward ideas that should facilitate the discussions aimed at reaching agreement on the key issues for implementing the confidence-building measures, and stresses the need to conclude such an agreement without delay;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report by the end of March 1994 on the outcome of his efforts to finalize that agreement;

5. *Decides* to review the matter further, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 889 (1993), on the basis of that report.

Adopted unanimously at the 3347th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 11 April 1994, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:[5]

"The members of the Security Council have considered your interim report of 4 April 1994[6] on your efforts to finalize an agreement on the modalities for implementing the package of confidence-building measures outlined in your report of 1 July 1993.[4] They also had the benefit of a useful and informative briefing from your Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, on 8 April.

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their full support for the intensive efforts which you, your Special Representative and his Deputy have made to facilitate agreement on the key issues for implementing the confidence-building measures without delay. They regret that insufficient progress has been made to enable agreement to be reached in the time-scale envisaged in your report of 4 March 1994.[3] This is a matter of concern. They note that the leader of the Greek Cypriot community is ready to accept the 21 March 1994 text of ideas on implementation,[7] provided that the Turkish Cypriot leader, who has voiced numerous objections, does likewise. They believe that the next few weeks will provide an important test of the commitment of the parties to making progress towards an overall settlement.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to reiterate the terms of Council resolutions 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993 and 902 (1994) of 11 March 1994. They endorse your approach and underline the need to conclude an agreement on the implementation of the confidence-building measures on the basis suggested by you before the end of April. They look forward to receiving your full report at that time."

[5]S/1994/414.

[6]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/380.

[7]Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/785, annex.

At its 3390th meeting, on 15 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1994/680 and Add.1)".[8]

Resolution 927 (1994)

of 15 June 1994

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1994 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[9]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six and one half months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1994,

Expressing concern that, during the period reviewed in the report of the Secretary-General, patrols of the Force continued to encounter interference in or around the buffer zone, that cease-fire violations continued and that no progress was made on an unmanning agreement,

Concerned also that there has been no progress towards a final political solution, no significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and no reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its provisions on the financing of the Force,

Recalling also its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that it is continuing its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1994 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus[10] and that a further communication is awaited on the subject,

1. *Extends* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 31 December 1994;

2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to the Force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to the possible restructuring of it;

4. *Urges* all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the set of ideas;

5. *Once again calls upon* the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of its resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, to begin discussions with the

[8]Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

[9]Ibid., documents S/1994/680 and Add. 1.

[10]Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/629.

Force without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

6. *Also calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with the Force in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

7. *Also urges* the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 7 of its resolution 889 (1993);

8. *Stresses* the urgent need for the implementation of the confidence-building measures referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1993;[4]

9. *Stresses also* that it will conduct a thorough and comprehensive review of the situation, including the role of the United Nations in Cyprus and the progress achieved towards a political settlement, in the context of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1994[10] and the further communication, and in particular a re-evaluation based upon the options proposed by the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 December 1994.

Adopted unanimously at the 3390th meeting.

Decision

At its 3412th meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: letter dated 28 June 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/785)".[8]

Resolution 939 (1994)

of 29 July 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Cyprus,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1994[10] and his letter dated 28 June 1994,[11] concerning his mission of good offices,

Reaffirming, in this context, that the confidence-building measures, while not an end in themselves, nor a substitute for the wider political process, would offer significant benefits to both communities and would facilitate the political process towards an overall settlement,

Recalling the acceptance in principle by both parties of the confidence-building measures, and welcoming the acceptance by the leader of the Greek Cypriot community of the 21 March 1994 "Draft ideas for the implementation of the package of confidence-building measures",[7] and welcoming also the considerable progress towards agreement made by the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, as described in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 28 June 1994,

Noting that there is now a substantial measure of agreement on the substance of the confidence-building measures and the modalities for their implementation, but also noting with concern that neither leader is yet prepared to proceed to their implementation on the basis outlined in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 28 June 1994,

Having studied the options and ideas for future action set out in paragraphs 57 to 62 of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1994,

1. *Reiterates* that the maintenance of the status quo is unacceptable;

2. *Reaffirms its position* that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicommunal and bizonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to begin consultations with members of the Council, with the Guarantor Powers and with the two leaders in Cyprus with a view to undertaking a fundamental and far-reaching reflection on ways of approaching the Cyprus problem in a manner that will yield results, and reiterates its call to the parties to demonstrate their commitment by cooperating fully to this end;

4. *Urges*, in this context, the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence-building measures at the earliest possible time;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by the end of October 1994, including a programme for achieving an overall solution to the issues involved in the Cyprus problem, following his consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above and on progress made towards the implementation of the confidence-building measures;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3412th meeting by 14 votes to none (Rwanda was not present at the meeting).

Decisions

In a letter dated 15 August 1994,[12] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 August 1994 concerning your decision to designate your Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, as Chief of Mission in the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in

[11] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/785.

[12] S/1994/972.

Cyprus and your intention to fill the post of Commander of the Force at the rank of brigadier general and to appoint Colonel Ahti Toimi Paavali Vartiainen (Finland), who would be promoted to that rank by the Government of Finland, to succeed Major-General Michael F. Minehane (Ireland), as the next Commander of the Force,[13] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision and agree with the intention contained in the letter."

In a letter dated 4 November 1994,[14] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council wish to express their appreciation for the report on your mission of good offices in Cyprus of 29 October 1994.[15] The members of the Council note that your review of the situation remains in progress. They look forward to receiving your definitive report at an appropriate time.

"The members of the Council wish to take this opportunity to thank you, your Special Representative and your Deputy Special Representative for the continuous efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem in accordance with relevant Council resolutions."

At its 3484th meeting, on 21 December 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1994/1407 and Add.1)".[16]

Resolution 969 (1994)

of 21 December 1994

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 December 1994 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[17]

Taking note also of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1994,

Expressing concern that, during the period reviewed in the report of the Secretary-General, patrols of the Force continued to encounter interference in or around the buffer zone, that cease-fire violations continued and that no progress was made on an unmanning agreement,

Expressing its concern once again that there has been no progress towards a final political solution, no significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and no reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993 and, in particular, its provisions on the financing of the Force,

Recalling also its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that a review of the situation on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus remains in progress, and looking forward to receiving a definitive report at an appropriate time,

1. *Extends* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 30 June 1995;

2. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to the Force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to the possible restructuring of it;

4. *Urges* all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the set of ideas,[7] and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

5. *Once again calls upon* the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, to begin discussions with the Force without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

6. *Also calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with the Force in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

7. *Also urges* the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 7 of resolution 889 (1993);

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to early progress being made on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1993;[4]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 June 1995.

Adopted unanimously at the 3484th meeting.

[13] S/1994/971.
[14] S/1994/1256.
[15] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1229.
[16] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*.
[17] Ibid., documents S/1994/1407 and Add.1.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA[1]

Decision

At its 3355th meeting, on 29 March 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/283 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)".[2]

Resolution 907 (1994)

of 29 March 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991 and 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993,

Appreciative of the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Western Sahara to address concerns of both parties and implement the settlement plan regarding the question of Western Sahara,[3] as adopted by the Council in its resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991),

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 May,[4] 28 July[5] and 24 November 1993[6] on the situation concerning Western Sahara,

Recalling the letters dated 28 May,[7] 4 August[8] and 6 December 1993[9] from the President of the Security Council in response to those reports,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994[10] and the annexes thereto,

Recalling paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General,[10]

Recalling that, in conformity with the settlement plan, it was for the Secretary-General to determine the instructions for the review of the applications for participation in the referendum,

Urging the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the settlement plan which has been accepted by them,

Committed to reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994 on the situation concerning Western Sahara;[10]

2. *Welcomes* the compromise proposal of the Secretary-General concerning the interpretation and application of criteria for voter eligibility[5] as a sound framework for determining eligibility for participation in the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and takes note of the explanatory note of the Special Representative dated 27 September 1993 and the letter dated 4 February 1994 from the Special Representative, included in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* over continuing difficulties and delays in the work of the Identification Commission;

4. *Agrees* to the course of action, as outlined in option B in paragraph 25 of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994, that the Identification Commission should complete the analysis of all applications received and proceed with the identification and registration of potential voters by 30 June 1994, on the basis of the compromise proposal of the Secretary-General, the terms of reference of the Identification Commission and the relevant provisions of the settlement plan, and supports the intention of the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to obtain the cooperation of both parties on that basis;

5. *Requests*, in this context, the Secretary-General to report to the Council not later than 15 July 1994 on progress achieved in the work of the Identification Commission, as well as other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the settlement plan with a view to deciding on further action necessary for fulfilment of the United Nations mission in Western Sahara;

6. *Urges* strict compliance with the timetable for option B as laid out in paragraph 24 (*a*) of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994, with a view to holding the referendum by the end of 1994;

7. *Calls* for full cooperation with the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Identification Commission in their efforts to implement the settlement plan, which has been accepted by both parties;

8. *Decides*, in the event that the Secretary-General notifies the Council in the report called for in paragraph 5 above that the referendum cannot be held by the end of 1994 and in view of obligations of the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General, to consider the future of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, including an examination of options regarding its mandate and continued operations;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in the context of the implementation of paragraph 4 above, to make every effort to maintain the Mission at the strength needed to carry out option B, and also invites him to make proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strengths of the Mission, as part of the report called for in paragraph 5 above;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3355th meeting.

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1975, 1988 and 1990 to 1993.

[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.

[3] Ibid., *Forty-fifth year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21360; and ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464.

[4] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25818.

[5] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26185.

[6] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26797.

[7] S/25861.

[8] S/26239.

[9] S/26848.

[10] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/283.

Decisions

At its 3411th meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/819)".[11]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[12]

"The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1994 on the situation concerning Western Sahara[13] as well as the oral report by the Secretariat on 28 July 1994. It welcomes the progress made to date on the issues outlined in the report of the Secretary-General towards the implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. It commends, in particular, the work of the Identification Commission and the efforts of the Deputy Special Representative pursuant to resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994.

"The Council notes that, in the light of delays in the registration process, the Secretary-General has proposed a revised timetable for the organization of the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara on 14 February 1995. It looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General, at the end of August 1994, on the basis of which it hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In the meantime, it welcomes the intention of the Identification Commission to set 31 August 1994 as the deadline for receipt of voter application forms.

"The Council welcomes the goodwill shown by the parties thus far and urges them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan."

At its 3457th meeting, on 15 November 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/1257)".[14]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council notes the report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 1994.[16] It shares the view of the Secretary-General that the launching of the identification and registration of potential voters on 28 August 1994, in the presence of the observers as agreed, marked a significant step towards the fulfilment of the United Nations mandate on Western Sahara.

"The Council calls upon the two parties to maintain their cooperation with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in their efforts to implement as soon as possible the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Council is, however, concerned about the slow speed of the identification process, in particular the fact that only a very small proportion of the potential voters have been identified and interviewed to date. While recognizing the difficulties involved, including the handling of a large number of last-minute applications, the Council urges the two parties to exert all possible efforts to facilitate the work of the Mission, and urges the earliest possible deployment of the Identification Commission staff already approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/250 B of 23 June 1994, in order to accelerate this process.

"The Council welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to visit the region later this month, and hopes that on this occasion he will be able to report significant progress towards implementing the settlement plan and holding the now long-overdue referendum. It looks forward to receiving his report following this visit and following the report of the technical team charged with reassessing the logistic and other requirements for possible deployment of the Mission at full strength. In the light of that report, including information on progress achieved in the work of the Identification Commission as well as other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the settlement plan, the Council hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In doing so it strongly believes that there must be no further undue delay in the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan."

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[11] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1994*.
[12] S/PRST/1994/39.
[13] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/819.
[14] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*.
[15] S/PRST/1994/67.
[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1257.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING CAMBODIA

Decisions

In a letter dated 4 April 1994,[1] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 March 1994, concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Benny Widyono as your representative for Cambodia,[2] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision contained therein."

In a letter dated 13 May 1994,[3] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter of 6 May 1994 concerning your intention following the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Military Liaison Team.[4] The members of the Security Council have asked me to thank you for your letter and to respond to its contents.

"In accordance with Council resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993, the mandate of the Team for a single six-month period will expire on 15 May 1994. The members of the Council welcome your intention to appoint three military personnel as advisers to your representative in Cambodia. The members of the Council understand that those advisers will assist your representative in fulfilling his mandate, in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Paris agreements."[5]

In a letter dated 19 October 1994,[6] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 October 1994[7] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained therein and welcome your decision to extend the term of your representative for Cambodia for a further period of six months."

[1] S/1994/390.
[2] S/1994/389.
[3] S/1994/573.
[4] S/1994/572.
[5] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177, annex.
[6] S/1994/1183.
[7] S/1994/1182.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)

Decisions

At its 3357th meeting, on 31 March 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled:

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254);[1]

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)".[1]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The Security Council recalls the statement made by its President on 8 April 1993[3] and its relevant resolution.

"The Council reaffirms the critical importance of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[4] and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council notes with deep appreciation the efforts of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the Agency to implement the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.[5]

"The Council reaffirms the importance of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,[6] and of the parties to the

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*.
[2] S/PRST/1994/13.
[3] S/25562.
[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.
[5] International Atomic Energy Agency, document INFCIRC/403; see also *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25556.
[6] See CD/1147 of 25 March 1992.

declaration addressing the nuclear issue in their continuing dialogue.

"The Council welcomes the joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America of 11 June 1993, which included the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to suspend the effectuation of its withdrawal from the Treaty, and the understanding reached between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States at Geneva in July 1993, and the progress achieved on that basis.

"The Council welcomes also the agreements reached in February 1994 between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

"The Council takes note that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has accepted in principle Agency inspections at its seven declared sites, following its decision to suspend its withdrawal from the Treaty on 11 June 1993 and the statement by the General Department of Atomic Energy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.[7]

"The Council takes note also of the findings of the Board of Governors of the Agency concerning the matter of compliance and the report of the Director General to the Security Council of 21 March 1994,[8] and expresses its concern that the Agency is, therefore, unable to draw conclusions as to whether there has been either diversion of nuclear material or reprocessing or other operations.

"The Council calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to allow the Agency's inspectors to complete the inspection activities agreed between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 15 February 1994, as a step in fulfilling its obligations under the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in honouring non-proliferation obligations of the Treaty.

"The Council invites the Director General to report further to it on the question of completion of the inspection activities agreed between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 15 February 1994 when the Director General is scheduled to report on the follow-on inspections required to maintain continuity of safeguards and to verify that there has been no diversion of nuclear material required to be safeguarded, as noted in the report of the Director General to the Council.[8]

"The Council requests the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to renew discussions whose purpose is implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

"The Council appeals to those Member States engaged in dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue that dialogue in accordance with the agreement reached on 25 February 1994.

"The Council decides to remain actively seized of the matter and that further Council consideration will take place if necessary in order to achieve full implementation of the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[7] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/319.

[8] Ibid., document S/1994/322, annex.

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

Decisions

At its 3383rd meeting, on 30 May 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)".[9]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

"The Security Council recalls the statements made by its President on 8 April 1993[3] and 31 March 1994[2] and its relevant resolution.

"The Council has noted the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has allowed the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete the inspection activities agreed between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 15 February 1994, thus taking one step in fulfilling its obligations under the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[5] and in honouring its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.[4]

"The Council reaffirms the critical importance of the Agency's safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council has considered the letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the Agency to the Secretary-General,[11] and is gravely concerned by the Agency's assessment that, if the discharge operation at the five-megawatt reactor continues at the same rate, the opportunity of the Agency to select, segregate and secure fuel rods for later measurements in accordance with the Agency's standards will be lost within days.

[9] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

[10] S/PRST/1994/28.

[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/631.

"The Council strongly urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to proceed with the discharge operations at the five-megawatt reactor only in a manner which preserves the technical possibility of fuel measurements, in accordance with the Agency's requirements in this regard.

"The Council calls for immediate consultations between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the necessary technical measures.

"The Council requests the Director General to maintain the Agency's inspectors in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to monitor activities at the five-megawatt reactor.

"The Council decides to remain actively seized of the matter and that further Council consideration will take place if necessary in order to achieve full implementation of the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Decisions

At its 3451st meeting, on 4 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[12]

"The Security Council recalls the statements made by its President on 8 April 1993,[3] 31 March 1994[2] and 30 May 1994 [10] and its relevant resolution.

"The Council reaffirms the critical importance of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[4] and the contribution which progress in non-proliferation makes to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council notes with satisfaction the agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a positive step in the direction of denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace and security in the region.

"The Council notes that the parties to the agreed framework decided: (*a*) to cooperate in replacing the graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with light-water reactor power plants; (*b*) to move towards full normalization of political and economic relations; (*c*) to work together for peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula; and (*d*) to work together to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

"The Council takes note of the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the agreed framework to remain a party to the Treaty. It notes also the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to come into full compliance with the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[5] under the Treaty.

"The Council underlines that the safeguards agreement remains binding and in force and looks to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to act thereon. The Council requests the Agency to take all steps it may deem necessary, following consultations between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on all nuclear material in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to verify full compliance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement.

"The Council notes with approval the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the agreed framework to freeze its graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities, which is a voluntary measure beyond what is required by the Treaty and the safeguards agreement.

"The Council, having received an oral report from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, notes further that the Agency's monitoring activities with respect to such a voluntary measure are within the scope of verification activities under the safeguards agreement.

"The Council requests the Agency to take all steps it may deem necessary as a consequence of the agreed framework to monitor the freeze.

"The Council also requests the Agency to continue to report to it on implementation of the safeguards agreement until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has come into full compliance with the agreement and to report to the Council on its activities related to monitoring the freeze of the specified facilities.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,[6] and welcomes the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take steps consistently to implement that Declaration and to engage in dialogue with the Republic of Korea, as the agreed framework will help create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

[12] S/PRST/1994/64.

LETTERS DATED 20 AND 23 DECEMBER 1991 FROM FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA[1]

Decisions

Following consultations held on 8 April 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[2]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 8 April 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every one hundred and twenty days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established by paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

Following consultations held on 5 August 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[3]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every one hundred and twenty days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established by paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

Following consultations held on 30 November 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[4]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 30 November 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every one hundred and twenty days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1992 and 1993.
[2] S/PRST/1994/18.
[3] S/PRST/1994/41.
[4] S/PRST/1994/76.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON 4 APRIL 1994 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHAD AND THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA CONCERNING THE PRACTICAL MODALITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUDGMENT DELIVERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON 3 FEBRUARY 1994

Decision

At its 3363rd meeting, on 14 April 1994, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994:

"Letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/402);[1]

"Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/424);[1]

"Letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/432)".[1]

Resolution 910 (1994)

of 14 April 1994

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[2] and the letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[3] and the annexes thereto,

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.
[2] Ibid., document S/1994/402.
[3] Ibid., document S/1994/424.

Welcoming the agreement signed at Surt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994 regarding the Aouzou Strip,

Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 13 April 1994[4] advising of his intention to send a reconnaissance team to the area to conduct a survey of conditions on the ground regarding the possible deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the withdrawal by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from the area in question,

Recognizing that the team will need to travel to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by United Nations aircraft and that this will require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) shall not apply in respect of United Nations aircraft flying to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the purpose of conveying the Secretary-General's reconnaissance team;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of flights made to or from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 3363rd meeting.

Decision

At its 3373rd meeting, on 4 May 1994, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994:

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the agreement on the implementation of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice concerning the territorial dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/1994/512)".[1]

Resolution 915 (1994)

of 4 May 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 910 (1994) of 14 April 1994,

Welcoming the signing on 4 April 1994 at Surt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by the representatives of the Republic of Chad on the one hand and of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the other hand, of the agreement relating to the implementation of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 3 February 1994,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[2] and the letter dated 13 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[3] and the annexes thereto,

Noting that the agreement signed at Surt provides that United Nations observers shall be present during all the Libyan withdrawal operations and shall establish that the withdrawal is actually effected,

Determined to assist the parties in implementing the Judgment of the International Court of Justice concerning their territorial dispute and thereby to help promote peaceful relations between them, in keeping with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 27 April 1994,[5]

A

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[5] on the implementation of the provisions of article 1 of the above-mentioned agreement;

2. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group, and authorizes the deployment for a single period of up to forty days, starting from the date of the present resolution, of nine United Nations observers and six support staff to observe the implementation of the agreement signed on 4 April 1994 at Surt in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General[5] and in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in verifying implementation of the provisions of the agreement of 4 April 1994 and, in particular, to grant the Group freedom of movement and all the services it requires in order to fulfil its functions;

B

Recognizing that the Group will need to travel to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by air and that this will require an exemption from the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, and acting, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

4. *Decides* that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992) shall not apply in respect of aircraft flying to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the purpose of conveying the Group;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of flights made to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with the present resolution;

C

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep it informed as appropriate of the progress of the mission and to report at the time of its completion;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3373rd meeting.

[4]Ibid., document S/1994/432.

[5]Ibid., document S/1994/512.

Decision

At its 3389th meeting, on 13 June 1994, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (S/1994/672)".[1]

Resolution 926 (1994)
of 13 June 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 915 (1994) of 4 May 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1994;[6]

2. *Commends* the work of the members of the United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation extended by the Government of Chad and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Group in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at Surt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 4 April 1994;

4. *Decides* to terminate the mandate of the Group with immediate effect.

Adopted unanimously at the 3389th meeting.

[6]Ibid., document S/1994/672.

THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN AND ALONG THE TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER[1]

Decisions

In a letter dated 22 April 1994,[2] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have considered your report of 4 April 1994[3] on the outcome of the discussions held in January and February by your Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Mr. Ramiro Píriz-Ballón, with the Government of Tajikistan and other parties, including representatives of neighbouring and other countries.

"The members of the Council have asked me to express their appreciation for the work of your Special Envoy. They particularly welcome his efforts, and those of the Russian Federation and of neighbouring States, in securing the agreement of the parties to begin a political dialogue on national reconciliation.

"The members of the Council welcome your decision to enlarge the mandate of your Special Envoy and to extend it by a further period of three months to the end of June 1994, as well as your intention to continue the presence of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a similar period.

"The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, and briefings on the mission of Mr. Píriz-Ballón, in particular on the progress of the political talks, and any future recommendations you might wish to make."

In a letter dated 19 May 1994,[4] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have considered your report of 5 May 1994 on the situation in Tajikistan[5] and the efforts that you and your Special Envoy, Mr. Ramiro Píriz-Ballón, have been undertaking to promote political dialogue between the Tajik parties, aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

"The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their full support for your efforts and those of your Special Envoy in addressing the three clusters of issues identified by the Tajik parties, which are related to the achievement of national reconciliation: those of a political settlement, the solution of the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons, and fundamental institutional issues. They are encouraged, as you are, by the outcome of the first inter-Tajik talks in Moscow, in which both parties reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the only means of achieving national reconciliation. The members of the Council concur with your observation that it is important to capitalize on the momentum achieved in Moscow in order to make the political dialogue irreversible.

"The members of the Council commend the role of the Russian Federation in organizing and holding the first round of negotiations in Moscow. They also note with appreciation the valuable help provided to this end by regional and other countries attending the talks as observers. They are hopeful that the second round of talks that your Special Envoy is preparing to undertake would consolidate the gains made in the first round of talks. In this connection, they appeal to the Tajik parties to cooperate fully with you, your Special Envoy and the mission in Tajikistan of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to advance the process of negotiations and the reconciliation of the Tajik nation and to refrain from any action that could obstruct this process.

[1]Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1993.

[2]S/1994/494.

[3]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/379.

[4]S/1994/597.

[5]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/542.

"The members of the Council look forward to receiving your next report on the situation in Tajikistan."

At its 3427th meeting, on 22 September 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[6]

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement on a temporary cease-fire signed by the representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition on 17 September 1994 in Tehran,[7] through the good offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and other countries acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks. The parties agreed to the temporary cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside Tajikistan with the assistance of United Nations military observers. The Council expresses the hope that the third round of the inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad will further consolidate the progress towards the political settlement.

"The Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy to promote political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

"The Council notes the request of the parties to the Council for United Nations support for the agreement. It invites the Secretary-General to present urgently his views and recommendations regarding this request and other aspects of the implementation of the agreement.

"The Council emphasizes the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves and in this connection stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of other hostile actions."

In a letter dated 29 September 1994,[8] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council wish to express their appreciation for your report on the situation in Tajikistan,[9] following the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks.[7] They considered your report at the informal consultations held on 28 September 1994 and heard a briefing by your Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Mr. Ramiro Píriz-Ballón.

"The members of the Council took note of the observations and recommendations contained in your report, including the four-month extension of the presence of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan. The members paid particular attention to your decision to send up to fifteen observers to strengthen this group, in continuation of the functions set out in your report of 16 June 1994.[10] They understand this arrangement to be a temporary measure pending a decision by the Council on the possible establishment of a United Nations observer mission in Tajikistan on the basis of your further recommendations.

"The members of the Council strongly support your call to the parties to exercise maximum restraint in the period before the Agreement enters into force. They also reaffirm the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves.

"The members of the Council wish to take this opportunity to thank you and your Special Envoy for the continuous efforts to contribute to the political settlement in Tajikistan."

At its 3452nd meeting, on 8 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[11]

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement by the parties in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks held in Islamabad from 20 October to 1 November 1994, on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, of 17 September 1994,[7] as well as the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement.[12] These agreements were arrived at through the good offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and other countries and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks.

"The Council further welcomes the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means and their agreement to hold the next round of talks in early December 1994 in Moscow.

"The Council emphasizes the importance of full and timely implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves, including those relating to the exchange of prisoners. It especially stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of all hostile acts.

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[6] S/PRST/1994/56.

[7] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1080, annex.

[8] S/1994/1118.

[9] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1102.

[10] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/716.

[11] S/PRST/1994/65.

[12] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1253, annex.

"The Council invites the parties to make all the efforts necessary to achieve further substantial progress during the next round of inter-Tajik talks. It calls upon them to continue to cooperate with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for this purpose.

"The Council reaffirms its support for the efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to facilitate the political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation. It welcomes the establishment by the parties of a Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to present expeditiously his views and recommendations regarding the role that the United Nations could play in assisting the practical implementation of the agreements achieved, including any implications for the current United Nations mission to Tajikistan.

"The Council calls upon the international community and, in particular, the States of the region to render utmost support to the consolidation of the progress towards national reconciliation achieved in the course of the inter-Tajik talks and to abstain from any actions that could complicate the peace process."

At its 3482nd meeting, on 16 December 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1994/1363)".[13]

Resolution 968 (1994)

of 16 December 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of its President of 30 October 1992,[14] 23 August 1993,[15] 22 September 1994[6] and 8 November 1994,[11]

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 September[9] and 30 November 1994,[16]

Welcoming the agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks at Islamabad on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, signed at Tehran on 17 September 1994,[7]

Welcoming also the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement,[12]

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to the reaching of these agreements,

Emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by the present resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation, including, *inter alia*, free and fair elections and further confidence-building measures by the parties,

Welcoming the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means,

Stressing the importance of achieving further substantial progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Moscow,

Recalling the statements of 24 August[17] and 30 September 1993[18] by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General,

Acknowledging positively the readiness of the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan to work together with United Nations observers to assist in maintaining the cease-fire, as declared in a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan on 13 October 1994,[19]

Underlining the importance of close liaison between the United Nations mission of observers on the one hand and the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and the border forces on the other hand,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1994;[16]

2. *Decides* to establish a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned report with the following mandate:

(*a*) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks;

(*b*) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;

(*c*) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the Agreement;

(*d*) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the mission in Tajikistan of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the collective peace-keeping forces in Tajikistan of the Commonwealth of Independent States and with the border forces;

(*e*) To provide support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General;

(*f*) To provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community;

3. *Decides* that the Mission shall be established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-

[13] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1994*.
[14] S/24742.
[15] S/26341.
[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1363.
[17] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26357.
[18] Ibid., document S/26610.
[19] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1178, annex.

General reports to the Council by that date that the parties have agreed to extend the Agreement and that they remain committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report provided for in paragraph 3 above an account of the work of the Mission up to that date, and to submit, at two-monthly intervals thereafter, reports on that work and on progress towards national reconciliation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Tajikistan to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations an agreement on the status of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council in this regard in his report provided for in paragraph 3 above;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and to cooperate fully with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in this regard;

9. *Urges* the parties to comply strictly with the obligations they have assumed to implement fully the Agreement and to refrain from any steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process towards national reconciliation;

10. *Welcomes* the release of detainees and prisoners of war which took place on 12 November 1994 at Khorog, and calls for further such confidence-building measures by the parties and for unhindered access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to all persons detained by all parties in relation to the armed conflict;

11. *Urges* all States and others concerned to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process;

12. *Welcomes* the humanitarian assistance already provided, and calls for greater contributions from Member States for the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3482nd meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 29 December 1994,[20] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 December 1994 concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[21] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in the letter."

[20] S/1994/1456.
[21] S/1994/1455.

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Decision

At its 3386th meeting, on 1 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Yemen".

Resolution 924 (1994)

of 1 June 1994

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in the Republic of Yemen,

Having regard to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the tragic death of innocent civilians,

Appreciating the efforts of the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the neighbouring States and other concerned States to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to ensure peace and stability in the Republic of Yemen,

Considering that the continuance of the situation could endanger peace and security in the region,

1. *Calls* for an immediate cease-fire;

2. *Urges* an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other *matériel* which might contribute to the continuation of the conflict;

3. *Reminds* all concerned that their political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, and urges them to return immediately to negotiations which will permit a peaceful resolution of their differences and a restoration of peace and stability;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to the area as soon as practicable to assess prospects for a renewed dialogue among all those concerned and for further efforts by them to resolve their differences;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it on the situation at an appropriate time, but not later than one week after the completion of the fact-finding mission;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3386th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 3 June 1994,[1] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 June 1994[2] concerning the appointment of Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi as your Special Envoy, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 concerning the situation in the Republic of Yemen, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision."

At its 3394th meeting, on 29 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Yemen: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Yemen (S/1994/764)".[3]

Resolution 931 (1994)

of 29 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 June 1994 on the fact-finding mission to Yemen,[4]

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy and the League of Arab States,

Strongly supporting the call of the Secretary-General for an immediate and complete halt to the shelling of the city of Aden, and condemning the failure to heed this call,

Deeply disturbed that no cease-fire has been implemented or sustained despite several cease-fire declarations by both sides,

Deeply concerned at the situation in Yemen and, in particular, the deteriorating humanitarian situation in many parts of the country,

Alarmed by reports of the continuing provision of arms and other *matériel*,

1. *Reiterates its call* for an immediate cease-fire;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the existence and effective implementation of a cease-fire covering all ground, naval and air operations, including provisions on the positioning of heavy weapons out of range of Aden;

3. *Strongly deplores* the infliction of civilian casualties and destruction resulting from the continuing military assault on Aden;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to continue talks under their auspices with all concerned, with a view to implementing a durable cease-fire and to the possible establishment of a mechanism acceptable to both sides, preferably involving countries of the region, to monitor, encourage respect for, help to prevent violations of the cease-fire and report to the Secretary-General;

5. *Reiterates its call* for an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other *matériel*;

6. *Reiterates* that political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, deeply regrets the failure of all concerned to resume their political dialogue and urges them to do so immediately and without preconditions, thus permitting a peaceful resolution of their differences and the restoration of peace and stability, and requests the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to examine appropriate ways of facilitating these aims;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* at the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict, requests the Secretary-General to use the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the needs of those affected by the conflict, in particular the inhabitants of Aden and those displaced by the conflict, and urges all concerned to provide humanitarian access and facilitate the distribution of relief supplies to those in need wherever they may be located;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a progress report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and in any event within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3394th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3396th meeting, on 30 June 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yemen to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Yemen".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

[1] S/1994/665.
[2] S/1994/664.
[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994.*
[4] Ibid., document S/1994/764.
[5] S/PRST/1994/30.

"The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 and 931 (1994) of 29 June 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Yemen.

"The Council welcomes the agreement on the cease-fire signed by both sides in Moscow on 30 June 1994,[6] which was achieved through the mediation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. The Council demands that all concerned fully implement that agreement.

"The Council welcomes the efforts of the international community, including those of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the neighbouring countries and the League of Arab States, as well as those of States Members of the United Nations, aimed at helping the parties to achieve and implement a durable cease-fire and to prevent violations of the cease-fire.

"The Council further demands that both sides fully implement the provisions of Council resolutions 924 (1994) and 931 (1994), and urges all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in particular for the possible establishment of a mechanism to sustain the cease-fire.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the situation in the Republic of Yemen and in particular the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Aden.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

In a letter dated 18 July 1994,[7] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to your report of 12 July 1994 on the situation in Yemen.[8] The members of the Security Council welcome this report and are grateful to you and your Special Envoy for your efforts pursuant to Council resolutions 924 (1994) of 1 June 1994 and 931 (1994) of 29 June 1994.

"The members of the Council agree that the cessation of fighting in the Republic of Yemen, in itself, will not bring a lasting solution to the crisis in that country and that it is essential to start a process of political dialogue between the parties.

"The members of the Council expect the Government of the Republic of Yemen to fulfil the commitments and decisions contained in the letter from the Acting Prime Minister,[9] referred to in paragraph 15 of your report, in accordance with resolutions 924 (1994) and 931 (1994), which have been accepted by the Government of the Republic of Yemen, and international humanitarian law. Refugees and displaced persons must be allowed to return in safety to their homes.

"The members of the Council are concerned at reports of continuing looting in Aden. They agree that firm action is urgently needed to put an end to such acts. They also remain concerned at the humanitarian situation in the Republic of Yemen and look forward to the United Nations inter-agency assessment of the humanitarian needs of the country.

"The members of the Council welcome your readiness to continue to use your good offices, including through your Special Envoy, to bring about reconciliation in Yemen and to extend all possible help and cooperation, and urge the parties to cooperate fully with you to this end."

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/778, annex.

[7] S/1994/838.

[8] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/817.

[9] Ibid., document S/1994/804.

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI[1]

Decisions

At its 3410th meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"For the last few months, the Security Council has been following closely the tense and volatile situation in Burundi, based on briefings by the Secretariat. The Council appreciates the efforts made in Burundi to maintain peace in the country under very difficult circumstances and, in this context, commends the civilian and military authorities concerned.

"The Council welcomes the ongoing cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to assist in maintaining peace in Burundi. In this connection, the Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative.

"The Council is deeply concerned by the humanitarian problems created as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of refugees in the northern provinces of Burundi.

"The Council supports the ongoing political dialogue in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on presidential succession. It calls upon all parties to reach rapidly a settlement based on democratic principles.

"The Council condemns those extremist elements who continue to reject the ongoing negotiations and seek to block progress towards a peaceful settlement. In this context, the Council is alarmed by the recent violence in

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1993.

[2] S/PRST/1994/38.

Bujumbura and reiterates the terms of its presidential statements of 25 October[3] and 16 November 1993.[4] The Council demands that all parties cease immediately any incitement to violence or ethnic hatred.

"The Council encourages all those who support a peaceful solution to persist in their efforts. It further calls upon all Burundians, especially political, military and religious leaders, to do their utmost for the success of the ongoing political dialogue.

"The Council looks forward to reports on Burundi from the Secretary-General and will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3419th meeting, on 25 August 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[5]

"The Security Council considered the oral report of its fact-finding mission to Burundi which visited Bujumbura on 13 and 14 August 1994 and the subsequent briefing by the Secretary-General. The Council takes note of the observations and recommendations contained therein.

"The Council welcomes the ongoing negotiations in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on presidential succession, overcoming the long-lasting constitutional crisis and establishing stable democratic institutions in the country. The Council urges all parties to these negotiations to display maximum political will for a speedy settlement of existing differences and to make every effort to accomplish this objective by the scheduled date of 26 August 1994.

"The Council follows closely the current negotiations and deplores the attempts of any party to block progress towards political settlement, which is essential for stability in the country and for the prevention of outbreaks of violence.

"The Council reaffirms its condemnation of those extremist elements who attempt to undermine the national reconciliation. The Council calls upon all the parties in Burundi to reject any undemocratic or extremist solutions in the settlement of their political differences.

"The Council considers that impunity from justice is one of the most serious problems which contributes to the deterioration of the security situation in Burundi. For this reason, it attaches importance to the strengthening of the national judicial system. The Council also attaches importance to the deployment in Burundi of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment.

"The Council is alarmed at the extent of the humanitarian crisis in Burundi. It is concerned with recent attacks against foreigners in Burundi, including those involved in humanitarian relief operations and belonging to the diplomatic community. It calls upon the authorities and all parties in Burundi to provide safety and security for all personnel involved in the relief efforts and other international personnel.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to keep under close review ways and means of using available resources to sustain and enhance the international humanitarian efforts in Burundi and to promote national reconciliation there. It likewise encourages the Organization of African Unity and States Members of the United Nations to redouble their efforts in this regard, including through political contacts.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Burundi, as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for their tireless efforts, within their respective competences, to contribute to the resolution of political, humanitarian and other problems of this country.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3441st meeting, on 21 October 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi (S/1994/1152)".[6]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[7]

"The Security Council has considered the situation in Burundi, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 October 1994.[8] It recalls its earlier presidential statements on this subject, most recently that made on 25 August 1994.[5] It warmly welcomes the election and swearing in of the President, the confirmation in office of the Prime Minister and the formation of the new coalition Government. It believes that this represents an important step forward in the stabilization of the situation in Burundi. It calls upon all parties in Burundi to cooperate in the work of re-establishing democracy and stability.

"The Council remains concerned that, despite the important political progress that has been made, much remains to be done if the climate of insecurity described by the Secretary-General in his report is to be dispelled and the country set firmly on the path of reconciliation and reconstruction. The Council deplores the fact that extremist elements continue to threaten national reconciliation, including through the operation of a clandestine radio station inciting ethnic hatred and violence. It reaffirms the importance of bringing to justice those responsible for the *coup d'état* of 21 October 1993 and subsequent inter-ethnic massacres and other violations of international humanitarian law. In this regard, it also encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his sugges-

[3]S/26631.
[4]S/26757.
[5]S/PRST/1994/47.

[6]See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*
[7]S/PRST/1994/60.
[8]*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1152.

tion that United Nations assistance be provided to the Government of Burundi in strengthening its judicial system.

"The Council commends the role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including in helping the new coalition Government to organize a national debate early in 1995 on the problems of relations between the two communities. The Council attaches importance to the success of this initiative. In this regard, it welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to strengthen the office of the Special Representative.

"The Council believes the international community must continue to give priority to the restoration of stability and the promotion of national reconciliation in Burundi. In this context, it recognizes the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the office he has established in Burundi and notes the important role human rights monitors might play. It welcomes the recent increase in the number of Organization of African Unity military observers in Burundi. It encourages the Organization of African Unity, United Nations agencies and Member States to continue their involvement in Burundi and to intensify political contacts and visits. It notes the importance of increased technical assistance from the international community as the coalition Government tackles the critical tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Burundi. It commends the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian bodies to address this problem. It welcomes the Secretary-General's sending of a special envoy to study the refugee crisis from a regional perspective and looks forward to any recommendations that the Secretary-General may have as a result of that initiative.

"The Council calls upon the authorities and all parties in Burundi to ensure the safety and security of all personnel involved in the relief efforts and other international personnel.

"In the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 14 October 1994[9] on the situation in Rwanda, the Council encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue consultations as to how the United Nations could assist in the preparation and convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion. The Council believes that the holding of such a conference would be of real value in the context of Burundi.

"The Council stands ready to consider further any detailed proposals which the Secretary-General may have. The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3485th meeting, on 22 December 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[10]

"The Security Council continues to follow closely developments in Burundi. It is concerned about the escalation of violence in Burundi, both in Bujumbura and in the countryside, which threatens to destabilize further an already fragile situation and could endanger the stability of the subregion. It calls upon all those concerned to refrain from violence. It supports fully the efforts of the Burundian authorities in seeking to ensure that those committing or inciting the commitment of acts of violence are held accountable for their actions and that the militias that are still operating both in Bujumbura and in the countryside are disarmed.

"The Council encourages the Government, the National Assembly, the political parties and all others concerned in Burundi, and in particular the army, to respect and give support to the Convention on Governance of 10 September 1994 and thus avoid jeopardizing the delicate balance and relative stability in place since its implementation.

"The Council welcomes the continuing efforts being made to bring about further political progress in Burundi, and underlines the importance of continuing to resolve all outstanding issues through dialogue on the basis of the agreements reached thus far by the political parties. It urges all sides to reject confrontational tactics, violence or extremism and to work towards compromise and conciliation in a spirit of national unity which transcends ethnic origins.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General for his efforts and expresses appreciation for the work done by his Special Representative, and the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for their efforts, within their respective competences, to contribute to the resolution of the problems of Burundi.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed of developments in Burundi.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

[9] S/PRST/1994/59.

[10] S/PRST/1994/82.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTTACKS IN BUENOS AIRES AND LONDON

Decision

On 29 July 1994, following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[1]

"The members of the Security Council recall the statement issued on the occasion of the Security Council Summit of 31 January 1992,[2] expressing deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasizing the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts.

"The members of the Council strongly condemn the terrorist attack which took place in Buenos Aires on 18 July 1994, which resulted in great loss of human life.

"The members of the Council express their sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the people and Government of Argentina, who have suffered the consequences of this terrorist act.

"The members of the Council also strongly condemn the terrorist attacks in London on 26 and 27 July 1994, and express their sympathy to the victims and their families, and to the people and Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

"The members of the Council demand an immediate end to all such terrorist attacks. They stress the need to strengthen international cooperation in order to take full and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism, which affect the international community as a whole."

[1] S/PRST/1994/40.
[2] S/23500.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Decisions

In a letter dated 29 September 1994,[1] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 September 1994 concerning the addition to the list of countries contributing military observers to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan[2] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 10 October 1994,[3] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 October 1994 concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Alfonso Pessolano (Italy) as the next Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan[4] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

[1] S/1994/1113.
[2] S/1994/1112.
[3] S/1994/1147.
[4] S/1994/1146.

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 3455th meeting, on 10 November 1994, the Council decided to invite the representative of Australia to participate, without vote, in the consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1234)".[1]

Resolution 956 (1994)

of 10 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations which established an international trusteeship system,

Conscious of its responsibility relating to strategic areas as set forth in Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 21 (1947) of 2 April 1947, by which it approved the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, since known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,[2]

Noting that the Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory,

Mindful that article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, obligated the Administering Authority, *inter alia*, to promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

Aware that, towards this end, negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 and resulted in the conclusion of a Compact of Free Association in the case of Palau,

Satisfied that the people of Palau have freely exercised their right to self-determination in approving the new status agreement in a plebiscite observed by a visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council and that, in addition to this plebiscite, the duly constituted legislature of Palau has adopted a resolution approving the new status agreement,[3] thereby freely expressing their wish to terminate the status of Palau as a Trust Territory,

Taking note of Trusteeship Council resolution 2199 (LXI) of 25 May 1994,

Determines, in the light of the entry into force on 1 October 1994 of the new status agreement for Palau, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated with respect to Palau.

Adopted unanimously at the 3455th meeting.

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[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*.

[2] *Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

[3] Republic of Palau Public Law Nos. 3-76 of 20 August 1992 and 4-9 of 16 July 1993 as adopted by the *Olbiil Era Kelulau* (Palau National Congress); see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (T/1978), annexes II and III.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL: RULE 18 OF THE PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 3420th meeting, on 25 August 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[1]

> "The Security Council has decided to suspend the operation of rule 18 of its provisional rules of procedure so as to allow the presidency of the Security Council to be held in September 1994 by Spain. The timing of the presidency of the Council by Rwanda will be addressed later."

At its 3426th meeting, on 16 September 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

> "The Security Council has decided to suspend the operation of rule 18 of its provisional rules of procedure so as to allow the presidency of the Security Council to be held in December 1994 by Rwanda, following the holding of the presidency in October 1994 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in November 1994 by the United States of America. From January 1995, the presidency will again be held as specified in rule 18, beginning with the member of the Security Council whose name in the English alphabetical order follows that of the United States."

[1] S/PRST/1994/48.
[2] S/PRST/1994/55.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE[1]

Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

Decision

At its 3443rd meeting, on 21 October 1994, the Council proceeded with the consideration of the item entitled "Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1994/1188)".[2]

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1993.
[2] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

Resolution 951 (1994)

of 21 October 1994

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Nikolai Konstantinovitch Tarassov on 28 September 1994,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 26 January 1995 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

Adopted without a vote at the 3443rd meeting.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS[1]

Application of the Republic of Palau

Decisions

At its 3468th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Palau for membership in the United Nations[2] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3469th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to membership in the United Nations.[3]

Resolution 963 (1994)

of 29 November 1994

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to the United Nations,[2]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Palau be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3469th meeting.

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[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993.

[2] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1315.

[3] Ibid., document S/1994/1356.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 963 (1994), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[4]

"In my capacity as President of the Security Council and on behalf of the members of the Council, I would like to underscore the historic importance of the resolution which we have just adopted recommending the admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations.

"This resolution marks the culmination of an effort sustained over decades to bring self-determination to the Trust Territories in different corners of the world. That successful effort has enabled the peoples of the Trust Territories to take charge of their destiny and assume the place to which they are entitled in the community of nations.

"This resolution also serves to remind us of the importance to the United Nations of the principle of universality, under which all States—large and small—contribute to our common goal of a peaceful and prosperous international community.

"As a member of the United Nations, the Republic of Palau will help to put that principle into practice and make its own important contribution to achieving the goals of the Organization.

"On behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Republic of Palau on the decision which the Council has adopted recommending to the General Assembly its admission to membership in the United Nations."

[4]S/PRST/1994/73.

SECURITY COUNCIL WORKING METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Decisions

On 28 February 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[1]

"Further to the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June,[2] 27 July,[3] 31 August[4] and 29 November 1993[5] concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions, the President wishes to communicate the following:

"1. Effective 1 March 1994, draft resolutions in blue, that is, in provisional form, will be made available for collection by non-members of the Council at the time of consultations of the whole of the Council. Draft resolutions published in blue late at night will be made available for collection by non-members of the Council the following day.

"2. The members of the Council welcome the decision by the Secretariat to circulate in informal consultations all press statements issued by the Secretary-General or by his Spokesman on his behalf in connection with matters of concern to the Council.

"The members of the Council will continue their consideration of questions relating to the Council's documentation and related matters."

[1]S/1994/230.
[2]S/26015.
[3]S/26176.
[4]S/26389.
[5]S/26812.

On 28 July 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[6]

"As part of the efforts to improve the documentation of the Security Council, the members of the Council have again reviewed the list of matters of which the Council is seized.[7] The Council has decided to remove the following matters from the list: items Nos. 4, 6, 11, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 34, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 67, 68 and 69.

"The members of the Council will continue to review from time to time the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

* * *

"The above decision has been taken after extensive consideration and appropriate consultation by the informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions.

"Neither the removal of a matter from the list of matters of which the Council is seized nor its retention carries any implication for the substance of the matter. The Council may at any time decide to include any matter in the agenda of a meeting of the Council, whether or not it is included in the list."

[6]S/1994/896.
[7]S/1994/20, para. 9, and Add. 3, 12, 14, 21 and 25.

At its 3483rd meeting, on 16 December 1994, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Poland and Turkey to participate, without vote, in its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council working methods and procedure: letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/1279)".[8]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[9]

"The Security Council has heard the views of members of the Council and many other Member States on the item under discussion. These have revealed widespread support for greater recourse to open meetings of the Council and a clear will on the part of the members of the Council to respond to this. It is therefore the intention of the Council, as part of its efforts to improve the flow of information and the exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other Member States, that there should be an increased recourse to open meetings, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject. The Council will decide on a case-by-case basis when to schedule public meetings of this sort. The Council's working group on documentation and procedure will examine this question further in the light of the views expressed and submit a report without delay.

"The Council will consider this question further."

[8] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

[9] S/PRST/1994/81.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSSEMBLY

Decision

At its 3440th meeting, on 18 October 1994, the Council considered the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly".

The decision of the Council was reflected in the following note by the President of the Security Council:[1]

"At its 3440th meeting, held on 18 October 1994, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1994. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote."

[1] S/1994/1176.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1994 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1994 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year*, 3326th to 3485th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1994, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
The situation in Afghanistan[1]	3330th	24 January 1994
Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)		
Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)	3357th	31 March 1994
Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994	3363rd	14 April 1994
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)	3383rd	30 May 1994
The situation in the Republic of Yemen	3386th	1 June 1994
Presidency of the Security Council: rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council	3420th	25 August 1994
An agenda for peace: peace-keeping	3448th	4 November 1994
Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3451st	4 November 1994
Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1234)	3455th	10 November 1994
The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac	3461st	19 November 1994
Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)	3480th	14 December 1994
Security Council working methods and procedure: letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/1279)	3483rd	16 December 1994

[1] For previous consideration of this agenda item, see S/25070, item No. 146.

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1994

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
893 (1994)	6 January 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	1
894 (1994)	14 January 1994	The question of South Africa	68
895 (1994)	28 January 1994	The situation in the Middle East	84
896 (1994)	31 January 1994	The situation in Georgia	61
897 (1994)	4 February 1994	The situation in Somalia	55
898 (1994)	23 February 1994	The situation in Mozambique	100
899 (1994)	4 March 1994	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	70
900 (1994)	4 March 1994	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	24
901 (1994)	4 March 1994	The situation in Georgia	62
902 (1994)	11 March 1994	The situation in Cyprus	108
903 (1994)	16 March 1994	The situation in Angola	91
904 (1994)	18 March 1994	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	108
905 (1994)	23 March 1994	The question concerning Haiti	46
906 (1994)	25 March 1994	The situation in Georgia	63
907 (1994)	29 March 1994	The situation concerning Western Sahara	112
908 (1994)	31 March 1994	United Nations Protection Force	38
909 (1994)	5 April 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	2
910 (1994)	14 April 1994	Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994	117
911 (1994)	21 April 1994	The situation in Liberia	74
912 (1994)	21 April 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	4
913 (1994)	22 April 1994	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	26
914 (1994)	27 April 1994	United Nations Protection Force	40
915 (1994)	4 May 1994	Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994	118
916 (1994)	5 May 1994	The situation in Mozambique	102
917 (1994)	6 May 1994	The question concerning Haiti	47
918 (1994)	17 May 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	6
919 (1994)	25 May 1994	The question of South Africa	69
920 (1994)	26 May 1994	Central America: efforts towards peace	87
921 (1994)	26 May 1994	The situation in the Middle East	85
922 (1994)	31 May 1994	The situation in Angola	92
923 (1994)	31 May 1994	The situation in Somalia	56
924 (1994)	1 June 1994	The situation in the Republic of Yemen	122
925 (1994)	8 June 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	8
926 (1994)	13 June 1994	Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994	119
927 (1994)	15 June 1994	The situation in Cyprus	109
928 (1994)	20 June 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	9
929 (1994)	22 June 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	10

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
930 (1994)	27 June 1994	The question of South Africa	70
931 (1994)	29 June 1994	The situation in the Republic of Yemen	123
932 (1994)	30 June 1994	The situation in Angola	93
933 (1994)	30 June 1994	The question concerning Haiti	49
934 (1994)	30 June 1994	The situation in Georgia	65
935 (1994)	1 July 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	11
936 (1994)	8 July 1994	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	44
937 (1994)	21 July 1994	The situation in Georgia	65
938 (1994)	28 July 1994	The situation in the Middle East	85
939 (1994)	29 July 1994	The situation in Cyprus	110
940 (1994)	31 July 1994	The question concerning Haiti	51
941 (1994)	23 September 1994	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	30
942 (1994)	23 September 1994	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	30
943 (1994)	23 September 1994	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	32
944 (1994)	29 September 1994	The question concerning Haiti	52
945 (1994)	29 September 1994	The situation in Angola	96
946 (1994)	30 September 1994	The situation in Somalia	58
947 (1994)	30 September 1994	United Nations Protection Force	41
948 (1994)	15 October 1994	The question concerning Haiti	53
949 (1994)	15 October 1994	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	71
950 (1994)	21 October 1994	The situation in Liberia	77
951 (1994)	21 October 1994	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	130
952 (1994)	27 October 1994	The situation in Angola	97
953 (1994)	31 October 1994	The situation in Somalia	59
954 (1994)	4 November 1994	The situation in Somalia	59
955 (1994)	8 November 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	15
956 (1994)	10 November 1994	Letter dated 2 November 1994 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	128
957 (1994)	15 November 1994	The situation in Mozambique	106
958 (1994)	19 November 1994	The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihać	45
959 (1994)	19 November 1994	The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	35
960 (1994)	21 November 1994	The situation in Mozambique	106
961 (1994)	23 November 1994	Central America: efforts towards peace	89
962 (1994)	29 November 1994	The situation in the Middle East	86
963 (1994)	29 November 1994	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Republic of Palau)	130
964 (1994)	29 November 1994	The question concerning Haiti	54
965 (1994)	30 November 1994	The situation concerning Rwanda	20
966 (1994)	8 December 1994	The situation in Angola	98
967 (1994)	14 December 1994	Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council	45
968 (1994)	16 December 1994	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	121
969 (1994)	21 December 1994	The situation in Cyprus	111

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